The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

PACKET EDITION — PER R. M. S. BOYNE

No 2,901—Eleventh Year — BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY JANUARY. 14, 1872 — Circulation, 3000.

MAUA BANK,
101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing shares or other securities, against endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously conferred under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK,
101–103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

ON ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY

For balances in our favor .. .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Do. 30 days' do. paper
Do. do. do. gold
Fixed deposits from

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

Jan. 1, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY:

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steam packet BOYNE,
3000 Tons, 500 Horse Power,
Captain ——

Will leave this Port for Southampton, on the 14th JAN., 1872, at four p.m., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, &c., and calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent, and Lisbon.

PASSENGER FARES:

First-class to Southampton..	£35	and upward
Ditto Lisbon.....	32	Ditto
St. Vincent	£130	fts
Pernambuco	120	"
Bahia	110	"
Rio de Janeiro	70	"
Montevideo	8	"

SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon and Southampton at £20 sterling, and to Montevideo at $14.

THIRD CLASS-PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon at £12, and Southampton at the rate of £15 sterling.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money.

FAMILIES.

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money if charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult cabin passengers.

CHILDREN,

From Three, and under Eight, to pay ½th.
" Eight " Twelve " ¾ "
For those under three years of age one will be carried free, and any other at the rate of three years.

SERVANTS,

Accompanying their employers to pay two thirds of the lowest rates established for adult saloon passengers.

FREIGHT.

SPECIE to Brazil, Lisbon and Southampton..... ½ per cent.
" Havre and Paris.. 1 6-16 "
" Montevideo,..... ¼ "
PARCELS, not over one cub. foot 7s. 6d
Above one " two " 11s. 6d
" two " three " 15s. 0d
" three " furteen " 5s. per foot

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

For further particulars please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents,
No. 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

I BEG to advise the Commercial Public of Buenos Ayres that I have this day sold to Mr. Thomas McDougall the Naval Store situated in Paseo de Julio Nos. 45 and 46. All claims in favor or against said stor will be settled by me at my residence, No. 103 Calle Florida.

B. Ayres, 19th Dec., 1871. H. ECKELL.

In reference to the above I beg to intimate to my friends and the public in general that the business will henceforward be carried on under the style of McDougall and Wilson, and hope by strict attention to merit a share of patronage.

B. Ayres, 19th Dec. 1871.
THOMAS McDOUGALL.
188 1m d30

Guinness's
CELEBRATED
Extra Stout.
IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

Bottled in Dublin, and guaranteed by SPECIAL LABEL from the Brewery.

On Sale at
WILLIAM BARRY & CO.,
161—Calle Potosi—161
171—xp,n17

MACLEAN & CO,
SHIPBROKERS
And
GENERAL CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENTS,
4—CALLE RECONQUISTA—4
BUENOS AYRES.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
60—CALLE SAN MARTIN—60
(Opposite the Provincial Bank.)

The greater part of our Stock is renewed semi-monthly by importations, direct per Steamer especially for this Establishment.

Every Article warranted.
xp ept.

A LOS ACCIONISTAS DEL
Banco Franco Platense.

Se previene á los accionistas de dicha Banco, que el Directorio en Montevideo, ha declarado un dividendo de 6½ fts. moneda Oriental por accion, correspondiente al 1er semestre de ejercicio del Banco.

En consecuencia se invita á los accionistas a pasar por la sucursal del Banco, Cangallo 87, a recibir el dividendo estipulado.

h | 101 5 p j 10

NOTICE.

A PARCEL at this Office for E. HARRY WOODS, Esq.

London and River Plate Bank,
(LIMITED.)

London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital.....	£2,000,000	Sterling
Subscribed Capital.....	1,500,000	"
Reserved Fund	155,000	"

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for Collection—and of lodging Valuable Property in the Treasury of the Bank for custody.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in their Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,

No. 40 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:—

Montevideo,	Antwerp,
Rosario de Santa Fé,	Amsterdam,
Cordoba,	Hamburg,
Valparaiso,	New York.
London,	Rio de Janeiro,
Liverpool,	Genoa.

All the principal Towns of

SCOTLAND and	IRELAND.
Paris,	Madrid,
Bordeaux,	Barcelona,
Marseilles,	Vigo,
Bayonne,	Corunna,
	Santander.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR,
MANAGERS.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies inaccount current,	3 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal	3½ "
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,	5 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal,	5 "

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.
On debit balances in account current in both currencies, } 10½ per cent

G. E. MASCHWITZ.—J. E. NAYLOR.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 16, 1871.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
Established in this City,
Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

OFFICE—112½ CALLE FLORIDA.—Up Stairs.

DIRECTORS—
Thomas Armstrong, President.
Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
Francisco F. Moreno, Manager,
Ambrosio P. Lezica.
Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariano Casares.
Bernardo Yturraspe.
George Temperley.

GERMAN KLEINAU.
[Late of the German Cavalry.]
VETERINARY SURGEON,
137—BELGRANO—137

Infirmary at moderate charges.

Apply to Messrs. Towes de Barry and Co, Barracas, or Messrs. L. L. Jones and Co. Chemists, 60 Florida. 126 xp s12

SODA WATER.

Prepared after Schweppe's method, and manufactured by C. W. SPARK and CO., at their Steam Works, corner of Calles Lorea and San Juan.

Order Office, 64 Calle Piedad. 339 xp n30

CROWN MARK.
ON SALE,
The Celebrated Port & Sherry Wine,
CROWN MARK.

In cases of 1 and 2 dozen bottles.

Apply to— JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
56 San Martin.

r—116 1md21

Albert Gebbie and Co.

A. GEBBIE and CO.,
Have on hand a variety of
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
And other Cloths.

An Assortment of
READY-MADE SUITS,
For Men and Boys.

A large Stock of Shirts, including White, Blue-striped Jean, Wincey, &c., in Cotton and Melton, and Crimean Black and White Check Shirts; in Wool. Guaranteed good.

Socks, Stockings, Collars, Scarfs, Pocket-handkerchiefs, Cricket Belts, good Braces, Hats, &c.

Also a few Saddles, well suited to. Camp use.

27—CALLE DEFENSA—27

FLY KILLING PAPER.

For destroying all kinds of Flies, Wasps, Ants, and Mosquitoes.

This paper contains in its composition a property which attracts the insects.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Spread each paper on a dish or plate and keep moist with cold water two or three times a day,

On sale at
CRANWELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
30—Rivadavia—30
g | 135 1m d22

PROVINCIAL BANK
OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.15 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	BARADERO,
SALTO.	AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—
private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 5 do., do., specie.

To private depositors,
in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—
Discounts in currency, 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. specie, 7 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

CAJA DE CREDIT.
21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Office Hours—Ten a.m. to Five p.m.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current:—
Interest paid at the end of each month.
Gold or Paper, ...6 per cent. per annum.
Do., 30 days ..7 do., do.
Do., 6 months..8 do., do.
Do., 12 months 9 do., do.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.

P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1869.

THOMAS KENNY AND BROTHER,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.
682—CANGALLO—682

Daily attendance at the Plaz Once, South Plaza and Corrales.

Letters, &c., by troperos coming to the South Plaza, to be left at Messrs. M. Smith and Co.'s Almacen Buena Vista. 7,xp,n3

CORRALES AND WEHMANN
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
AND
Agencia en General de la Campaña,
Wool and Produce Brokers.
OFFICE:
No. 377 CALLE LIMA.
161,xpn19

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers.
Office:
146—CALLE CHILE—146
91—xp,jly28

JOHN AND HENRY SPRAGGON
Wool Brokers.
52—CALLE PIEDRAS—52
Buenos Ayres

DONOVAN AND CO.
Wool and General Produce Brokers,
683—CALLE RIVADAVIA—683.

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
106—CALLE VENEZUELA—106.

PORTS AND SHERRIES OF SANDEMAN

The Undersigned begs to inform the Public that they have been appointed Sole Agents by Messrs. George G. Sandeman, Sons & Co., of St. Swithin's-lane, London, for the Sale of their well-known and appreciated Ports and Sherries.

Supplies have just come to hand in Quarter and Octave Casks, which are now offered on sale, and as they have been carefully selected by Messrs Sandeman and Co., of Oporto, and their Agents in Jerez, we can confidently recommend them to the connoisseurs of really good and sound Wines.

GEORGE BROWNELL & CO.,
Sole Agents,
CALLE MAIPU, No. 11.
281..x p a 24

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL:
£1,600,000 STERLING.

The undersigned are duly authorised to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

The reputation and standing which this Company has secured during the sixty-six years it has transacted Business throughout the world, together with the large and undoubted security which is offered for all its obligations, will, it is hoped, secure for it a share of the public patronage,

The most liberal rates offered, and Losses adjusted without reference to the Head Office.

MANTELS AND PFEIFFER,
Agents,
19—CALLE CHACABUCO—21
176,xp,sept p15

THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital:
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

In addition to the unlimited liability of upwards of One Thousand Proprietors, the Company has

INVESTED FUNDS

to the extent of £3,680,615 sterling, and an

ANNUAL REVENUE

of £1,347,146 sterling.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to effect Insurances against losses by Fire on Buildings, and Merchandise in Private Stores, Custom-house Proper and Bonded Stores; also on Private Dwellings and Quinta Houses, in or out of the City, at favorable rates.

Settlements for losses arranged here by the Agents under a Power of Attorney, without reference to the head office.

Apply between Eleven and Three daily, to
F. NEILD and CO.,
164 Calle Piedad.
308 x p

WANKLYN & CO.,
108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108

From 1st of July until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—

In account in our favor	.. ..	12 per cent
" against us	.. ..	6 "
30 days fixed	.. ..	6 "
60 "	.. ..	7 "
90 "	.. ..	8 "
30 days' notice	.. ..	7 "

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased at current rates, and

BILLS of EXCHANGE issued on—

The NATIONAL BANK, London, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, Edinburgh, and all its BRANCHES in SCOTLAND; or payable in LONDON.

LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., our London Agents.

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.
GRANET, BROWN, & CIE., GENOA.
VIDAL & QUADRAS, HNOS, BARCELONA
MANUEL BARCENA & HNO., VIGO.
TOMAS DE LA CALZADA, SEVILLE.
AUGUSTO JOSE DE VILA, CORUNNA.
WANKLYN & CO., MONTEVIDEO.
E. F. DAVISON & CO., NEW YORK.
LOUIS LEMMÉ & CO., ANTWERP.

WANKLYN AND CO.,

Are authorised to issue the CIRCULAR NOTES of the NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America. Travellers will find that these Notes form the most eligible mode of carrying money.

LETTERS of CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK, or by any of the above-mentioned Banks and Firms.

COMMISSION is charged only on amount used.

LETTERS of CREDIT in EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange (without any charge.)

These Credits can be obtained on plication from The NATIONAL BANK, LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, EDINBURGH, and all its Branches in Scotland.

LUMB, WANKLYN, and CO., LONDON

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

The names of the Branches of the National Bank and the British Linen Company Bank, may be seen at the Office of

WANKLYN AND CO.

Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1871.
251 xp d 31

MIXTURA PARA TERCIANAS
DE JAYNE,
A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, &c.

This class of diseases, so common in all parts of the world, and especially prevalent in malarious districts and vicinage of water courses are almost invariably accompanied by more or less derangement of the liver, and frequently by a defective action of the digestive organs.

The more breaking of the Chill is but a step towards completing a radical cure. The various organs of the body, especially the stomach and liver, must be brought to a healthy and vigorous condition before a permanent cure can be established, and this fact has been specially kept in view by Dr. Jayne in his treatment of these complaints. The use of Jayne's Ague Mixture in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, as prescribed in the directions which accompany each bottle, will not only

Break up the Chills,

But restore the system more particularly the liver and stomach, to a sound condition, and so prevent a relapse of Fever and Ague, by thoroughly

Eradicating the Disease,

And the best evidence of this is the invariable success which has always followed the administration of these remedies, as attested by the certificates published annually in Dr. Jayne's Almanac, and the wide-spread popularity of the Ague Mixture in those districts of the United States, where these diseases, for which it is adapted, most prevail.

All Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines are prepared only at 242 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, and are sold by Druggists everywhere.]

Solo Agents,
JOHN EASTMAN and SON,
9 and 11 Calle Defensa,
BUENOS AYRES.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charge are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on Europe
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance
HOTEL DE LA Z
Corner of Calle

JOHN FORREST and CO.
CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
44—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—44
And
86 CALLE DEL PUERTO,
Rosario.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICE

The fast and commodious Saloon Steamer, EDWARD EVERETT,
Will leave for ROSARIO, every SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY, from the Tigre.
No extra charge in train for self or luggage.
Agents—SCURIANO and HIJO, Calle Cuyo, 38½

WASHING and IRONING well and speedily executed, at the House for Immigrant Girls, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, No. 248 Calle Chacabuco. 90,xp,m

JOHN WALKER
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97
(Corner of Moreno.)

GUINNESS'S CELEBRATED STOUT,
PALE ALES, &c.
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97
ALL PARTIES

Indebted to the late Firm of Barry and Walker, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts without further delay.

JOHN WALKER,
97.——Calle Defensa——97
146 xp jy18

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND ASSAYING.

Analyses of Waters, Manures, and other Materials of Agriculture and Commercial interest, as also Mineral and Bullion Assays, are undertaken by Mr. JOHN J. J. KYLE, Professor of Chemistry, National College.

Particulars as to fees, &c., may be learned on application at the Laboratory, National College Calle de Bolivar; or at the Antigua Botica de Marenco, corner of Calles Florida and Tucuma
h | 32 m j 5

ARGENTINE BANK.
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANARCARSIS LANUS.

The rate of interest until further notice will be—

ALLOWS.
On account current, .. 6 per cent. per annum
Thirty days' notice (for the present), .. 7 " "
Ninety days' notice, .. 7 " "

CHARGES
On specie and currency 12 " " "
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.

MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, July 1 1871 xp,5m

TONICO PARA EL PELO.

Jayne's Hair Tonic
Cleanses the Scalp from Scurf.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Removes all Dandruff from the Hair.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Cures Eruptive Diseases of the Scalp.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Excites the Scalp to healty action.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Prevents the Hair from falling off.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Prevents Premature Greyness.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Prevents the formation of Bald Spots.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Causes the Growth of new Hair.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Reclothes Bald Heads with new Hair.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Cleanses the Hair from all Impurities.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Will render the use of a Wig unnecessary.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Will reproduce Hair lost in sickness.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Keeps the Hair moist and the ends from splitting.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
As a beautifier of the Hair unsurpassed.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Gives the Hair a rich and glossy appearance.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Will promotes the growth of Whiskers.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Will quicken the development of moustaches.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
As a dressing for the Hair is unexcelled.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Is delightfully Perfumed.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Should be on the Toilet Table of every Lady and Gentleman.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Will please the most fastidious, and its continued use will keep the hair and scalp in a clean and healthy condition.

Sole Agents,
JOHN EASTMAN and SON,
9 and 11—Calle Defensa—9 and 11

P.S.N.C.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

EXTENSION TO CALLAO.

Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in..	21 days
Liverpool to Montevideo	26 "
Liverpool to Valparaiso.....	38 "

The Company's Steamers are appointed to sail from Montevideo for Liverpool and intermediate ports,

On the 12th and 27th of every MONTH,

And for Valparaiso on the 8th and 25th of every MONTH,

[With some slight deviations, of which due Notice will be given], carrying Mails, under Contract with her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General.

The Ports of Call are, sailing from Liverpool—
BORDEAUX,
SANTANDER,
LISBON,
RIO DE JANEYRO,
MONTEVIDEO,
SANDY POINT,
VALPARAISO,
ARICA,
ISLAY.
CALLAO.

SAILINGS FOR WEST COAST:
The Royal Mail Steamship
GARONNE,
3,500 Tons, 650 Horse Power.
S. S. HOLLOWAY, Commander,

Is expected at Montevideo, from Liverpool, on the 8th of January, and will sail shortly after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

The Royal Mail Steamship
ARAUCANIA,
3,000 Tons, and 600 Horse Power,
J. WEAVER, Commander,

Is expected at Montevideo, from Liverpool, on the 24th of January, and will sail shortly after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL, &c.
The Royal Mail Steamship
CHIMBORAZO,
3,500 Tons, and 650 Horse Power,
P. C. PETRIE, Commander,

Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 11th to sail on the 12th of January for Liverpool and intermediate ports.

The Royal Mail Steamship
MAGELLAN,
3,000 Tons, and 600 Horse Power,
J. W. SHANNON, Commander,

Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 26th, to sail on the 27th of January, for Liverpool and intermediate ports.

Table Wine is supplied by the Company to 1st, 2d, and 3d class passengers.

None of the above Steamers will leave this Port before seven hours after their arrival

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTEVIDEO:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3d Class
Liverpool	35	25	15
Bordeaux	35	25	14
Lisbon.....	35	25	12
Rio de Janeiro....	12	8	4
Callao.....	50	38	20
Islay	45	34	17
Arica.....	45	34	18
Valparaiso	40	30	15

Return Tickets [not transferable] available for Twelve Calendar months, from date of issue, are issued to First-class Passengers and their servants accompanying them, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on total passage money.

Outside Berths, £5 extra.

For further particulars apply to the Agents
YARROW, HETT, and CO.,
Calles Peres Castellanes, No. 98,
MONTEVIDEO.

Carabassa's Bank.
127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

ALLOWS

In Account Current.....	5	per cent.	per an.
On a fixed term 30 days..	6	"	"
" " 60	7	"	"
" " 90	8	"	"

CHARGES.

For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cent, per annum.

Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.

Bills drawn and taken on London, Paris, and Bordeaux.

Buenos Ayres, July 1 1871.
JOSE CARABASSA.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT
FOR THE
CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE:
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE.
Señor Don Victor Martinez.
" " Eduardo T. Mulhall.
" " Francisco Alcobenasa.
" " Julio Sanchez.
" " Dr. Vasivilasso.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
OFFICE:
112½ CALLE FLORIDA (Up stairs.)

POSITION OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1870.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Hard Dollars, 3.014.940:64.
No. of Policies, 2,896 | Securities, $1.315.157:02

It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money," the object of LA BIENHECHORA could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public, so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate capital, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband the small means, and, in the end, attain a competency.

It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution, by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current as large interests as in any part of the world.

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Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Offices of the Company 112½ (altos) Calle Florida, Buenos Ayres

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNER AND SHIPMASTERS.

The Marine Railway at Colonia being in working order, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges, a deduction of 25 per cent. having been made, since the 1st of July, 1871:—

Sailing Vessels and Steamers of over one hundred [100] tons, English or American builder's measurement, will pay a rate of seventy-five (0.75) cents per ton gold, for being taken up. Each nominal horse power of engine in steamers, will be charged for as an additional ton of measurement.

Sailing Vessels or Steamers, whose entire registered tonnage and horse power of engine does not equal one hundred (100) tons, will pay the rate of one hundred [100] tons.

All cargo will pay one dollar, twelve and a-half (112½) cents in gold, per ton, for being taken up, and the regular rates for laying on.

For laying on the Rail way, from the hour the Vessel or Steamer is properly up, for each twenty-four (24) hours, fifty-six and a-quarter (56¼) cents. per ton, in gold, and any twenty-four (24) hours entered upon will be charged as a full day.

Vessels and Steamers must be provided with sufficient crew and lines while being moved into or out of the cradle.

Wrecked Vessels or Steamers, whose bottoms re broken, will not be taken at the regular rates, but must make an especial agreement with the Company's Agent at Colonia.

No charge will be made while laying on, for Sundays or stormy days, when no work can be done below the load line of the Vessel or steamer.

Railway Bills must be cashed, or acceptably provided for, before the Vessel or Steamer will be launched, and any detention of the Railway for the settlement of Bills will be charged at full rates.

A fine Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, and Brass Foundry connected with the Establishment. Machinists, Boiler-makers, and Shipcarpenters always on hand; and Shipowners will find it to their advantage to have all their work contracted for at the Dock.

The Company have immense Barracas ready for the storage of cargoes, with Wharves, Launches, &c.

B. D. MANTON, Agent.

RUBIO & FOLEY,
Agents in Buenos Ayres.

ENGLISH SEMINARY
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
115—Calle Convencion—115
MONTEVIDEO.

This Establishment will be reopened Monday, January 15th.

Boarders, half boarders, and day scholars received.

d 44 1m j1 H L MILNE.

SAMUEL BOOTE'S
Photographic Warehouse.
86—CALLE PIEDAD—86

Will be OPENED about the 10th JANUARY.

This Establishment is meant to supply a want long felt by Photographers in this country, viz., a place where they could get all their requisites of the Best Quality and at Moderate Prices. Hitherto they have had either to send to Europe for what they wanted at great expense and delay, through not being in the trade, besides having to get a far larger quantity at once than they needed or else they had to content themselves with what they could get here at some of the houses that occasionally got out a few sundries, but of inferior quality and at exorbitant prices.

THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(Dedicated exclusively to Photographic Goods) Will be conducted on the most liberal principles, and altogether in the English style. The stock, which has been selected personally by the Proprietor in Europe, will always be kept up to the standard, both as to quality and variety, thus ensuring to Customers a ready supply of whatever they may want, and at prices that will contrast favourably with those they have hitherto paid.

The supplying Complete Sets of Apparatus, at Low Prices, to Amateurs and Itinerant Photographers will be made a special branch; and Parties in the Country, or elsewhere, who have a little spare time, will find this a most instructive as well as remunerative amusement, at a very small outlay.

An early visit to the Warehouse is respectfully solicited, as the Stock is too extensive to give any details here. | 164, 1 m d 24

FRANCO-PLATENSE BANK.

BRANCH OFFICES,

G. STUMP.

87—Calle Cangallo—87

It discounts Bills, Promissory Notes, Vales and all other Commercial, Banking, or industrial obligations.

It advances Money on Public Funds.

It receives Money at Interest for fixed periods and in Account Current.

It issues Bills of Exchange and Circular Notes on Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Bayonne, Pau, London, Genoa, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Vienna New York, Philadelphia and Montevideo.

RATES OF INTEREST.

THE BANK PAYS:—

1. For balances against it in Account Current	4 to 7	p&
2. " Sums on Call with Cheque..	3	"
3. " Deposits at 15 Days.....	5	"
4. " " 1 month	6	"
5. " " 2 to 3 months	8	"
6. " " 4 to 6 "	9	"
7. " " 7 to 12 "	10	"

CHARGES

For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cent per annum.

Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

G. STUMP.

THE TRUE THEORY OF PURGATION,
Applied to the
Liver, Kidneys, Skin, Stomach, and Bowels.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect
PURGATIVE PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless—Elegantly Coated.

'Materia Medica' contains, in its repertoire, many purgative and cathartic agents that, for ordinary purposes, opens the bowels, and through what is called a 'perisaltic' movement, purges from the alimentory canal the feces, and this is all. Such agents, for the purpose of cure, or removal of any settled cure, are perfectly useless.

Dr. Radway has completed one of the most essential discoveries in medical chemistry—in the combination of vegetable substances, for the purpose of a Purgative, Aperiant, Counter-irritant, Alterative Pill, that can be taken or administered with the absolute certainty of securing thorough evpulsion of all decayed and decomposing element of the human body, and also safe to take in the most malignant of Eruptive Fevers. In cases where the mucuous membranes of the internal viscera are suffering from Ulceration, Inflammation, or from

LIVER
Gastric, Biliary, Pancreatic Complaints,

Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS

Supply the only Vegetable substitute for CALOMEL OR MERCURA:

In Radway's Pills you have one medicine that will secure quicker, more thorough and better results than will be given in from three or more different prescriptions of the medical practitioner. As a proof of this—You are seized with a bilious attack! Doctor prescribes blue pills or calomel. Next, come drastic alocitic pill or powders, to work off the effects of the blue pills a gentle aperiant, whereas one dose of Radway's Pills will do all the work that the three or more prescriptions are given for, without running any risk from mecurialising or salivating the system.

Radway's Pills.

In Radway's Pills the true principle of purgation is secured—not alone to the office of dismissing the faeces and excrements from the bowels, but these rumors that are chocked or stopped in their passage through the Skin, Kidneys, Lungs, and all excreting and secreting functions; for if these excrementations secretions belonging to the skin, liver, lungs, kidneys, are interrupted in their escape, they become products of decay and decomposition, and must be purged from the living body through their proper channels; hence the purgative qualities of Radway's Pills extend to the secretions of the Skin, Kidneys, Diver, &c.; whereas not one of the advertised Pills claim to act beyond the bowels.

How to take Radway's Pills.

Their daily use.

In doses of one or two pills, by all persons of a full habit of body, subject to giddiness, rush of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, and all those subject to fits, will not only keep the blood from becoming congested or clogged up in the blood vessels, but will equalise its circulation, and prevent sudden attacks of apoplexy, disease of the heart, congestion. Persons who will take one of these Pills every day will not suffer from Head-aches, Dizziness, Hysterics, Fainting Spells, Pains around the Heart, and a hundred other disagreeable symptoms.

DYSPEPSIA.

One of Radway's Pills, two or three hours before dinner, taken daily, will keep the system free from Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, &c. &c.

Bear in Mind,

Radway's Pills are the only purgative that will secure an alterative, diuretic, sudorific, aperiant, and tonic influence.

They are the only vegetable substitutes for Calomel or Mercury

They promote the

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.
The NATIONAL BANK in LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND issue
LETTERS of CREDIT,
Payable in the
RIVER PLATE,
To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current Rate of Exchange, without any charge.
Similar LETTERS of CREDIT may be obtained from
LUMB, WANKLYN, AND CO

Cigars and Tobacco, Cigarettes.

HAVANNA, BAHIA, and GERMAN CIGARS,
Of the choicest and best-known Brands.

REAL MANILLA CHEROOTS.

COPE'S FINE CIGARETOS,
The Bequet Brand.

COPE'S FINE CIGARETOS,
The Peerless Brand.

BAHIA CIGARS,
In packets of 25—Very cheap and very good.

VIRGINIA CAKE TOBACCO,
In Pocket Pieces.

VIRGINIA JEWEL TWIST TOBACCO,
In Silver Foil.

W. D. and H. O. WILLS' BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
In 2 ounce packets.

THOMAS BEARE'S VIRGINIA BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,
In two and four ounce packets.

Booth & Stevens,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
193½—Calle Florida—193

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1871.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The revolution in Corrientes, which broke out a few days ago, has taken us all by surprise; but according to the most reliable advices it is purely local, and solely connected with electioneering tricks of the province. At first it was rumoured that Lopez Jordan, at the head of 400 men, had invaded Entre Rios, but this we are happy to say proved incorrect; Jordan is in Brazil living in retirement. Many parties are of opinion that as the time for the next Presidential election approaches, these provincial revolts will become frequent, as there is great party spirit at present, and numerous candidates in the field for the presidency.

The whole River Plate public has been horrified at the atrocities committed in the south by a band of Gaucho assassins, who in one day killed some 50 foreigners. The foreign residents of Tandil aided the authorities, pursued the villains, and dispersed them, killing 10, and taking some 18 prisonors. The leader of this murderous band, a Chilian, was captured and sent to prison, but the foreigners of Tandil broke into the prison, and then and there Lynched the assassin. Government is about to despatch a special judge to Tandil to try the other prisoners, and it is to be hoped they will be all shot by the townspeople.

The latest advices from the Interior of the Republic are cheering as regards its material progress. In all parts there is more activity in trade and business, and the wheat harvest, it is now known, will be the largest this country has ever produced. Great improvements, such as tramways, banks, &c., are projected, or in course of being carried out in the leading chief towns, and everything presages an increase of prosperity. On the frontiers, however, and in the province of San Luis, the Indians have lately given much trouble, but it is hoped that public opinion will soon force the government to a radical reform in the mode of guarding the frontiers, and dealing with the savages.

Very satisfactory intelligence has been received from Mr. Crawford's Transandine Expedition, which has reached San Luis, and has now passed the most dangerous part of its route. Dr. Creagh, surgeon to the Expedition, is fast recovering from the wounds inflicted on him by an Italian navvy who was found to be insane.

The closing of the Cordoba Exhibition has been fixed for the 21st inst. Dr. Avellaneda, Minister of Worship, will represent the National Government on the occasion. The "exhibits" will all be brought to the hammer.

A rumour has been current for a week past that President Sarmiento will shortly set out on a tour to Europe, but it lacks any official confirmation. H. E. has been very unwell, but is now restored and able to attend the Government House.

A terrible rain storm burst over this city on Thursday last, flooding most of the streets, but fortunately doing but little damage. The heat for a week previously had been very great, but the temperature is now much lower.

The health of this city continues good. Within the past few days some cases of yellow fever are reported to have occurred, but the doctors cannot agree on the point, and opposing certificates of equally eminent medical men have been published—some to the effect that the cases in question were of yellow fever, others that they were not. Well to do people continue to leave town for the country, not from alarm, but in consequence of the great heat.

The Royal Mail steamer Boyne has created quite a sensation here; she is considered the finest vessel that ever came to the Plate.

Mr. Wattel and Mr. Lysandro Billinghurst are going to Europe in connection with the Rosario and Buenos Ayres Railway concession lately granted to Mr. Mariano Billinghurst. Mr. Wattel goes in the Boyne.

The approaching election of a Governor of this Province is now causing some political excitement: there are several candidates in the field, and it is expected the struggle will be a sharp one.

The various tramway lines in this city continue to do an enormous and ever-increasing business: still several new lines are spoken of, and it is thought there will soon be a tramway line in almost every street in the city.

Sheepfarming prospects never looked better than at present. From all sides fat animals, plenty of pasturage and water, and high prices are reported. The late rains have proved of immense service to sheep and cattle breeders, while doing but slight injury to the cereal crops.

An armistice has been patched up between the contending factions in the Banda Oriental. It is said to be only for fifteen days, and the public have little or no confidence in its leading to a permanent peace.

Telegrams from Esquina this moment (10. 35 p.m.) announce that the revolution at Corrientes, headed by Col. Sosa and Wenceslao Martinez has resulted in Governor Justo and his Ministers being placed in arrest. Ex-governor Baibiene sets out to-day for Curuzú-Cuatia, to fight Insourralde.

It is not true that Lopez Jordan has invaded, but Luciano Caceres and some other adventurers have come over from Banda Oriental to join the Corrientes, rebels.

We refer to our commercial columns for mercantile news. Every branch of trade during the fortnight has ruled brisk. Money is abundant; exchange has fallen off somewhat; freights are lower, and prices for produce consequently higher.

Immigration shows no apparent diminution; the Italians keep arriving by every steamer. Still, wages are 40 per cent. higher than in the States o Australia.

Exchange, England	51¼–51¼
" France	5.55
" Antwerp	5.48

THE TRANSANDINE EXPEDITION.

Not only our readers, but Englishmen and friends of science in every part of the Globe, will rejoice to hear that after 78 days of arduous journey Mr. Crawford and his party have completed the first most dangerous section of the task he took in hand. The fears of those who predicted severe trials and manifold perils to the expedition were not without foundation, as will be seen by the subjoined narrative, but it has pleased Providence to protect our countrymen in a visible manner while crossing the Indian country, often without water in the midst of the desert Pampas, and the party reached Mercedes, San Luis, by New Year's Day, having lost only two men on the journey. They have more than half their task yet to do, but the difficulties now to be surmounted are for the most part such as Andino travellers are accustomed to, and cause us little anxiety for the lives of the explorers or the fulfilment of their mission.

In the midst of such distressing topics as have of late engrossed public attention in Buenos Ayres it is healthy and refreshing to turn to the simple narrative of brave men facing death and danger, not at the murderous cannon's mouth, but with the insignia of scientific explorers, advancing the interests of international commerce, and adding another to the long list of achievements for which Mankind is indebted to our countrymen. "Nulla vestigia retrorsum" is the motto Mr. Crawford has taken, and soon we hope to hear of his scaling those lofty peaks "whence giant Andes frown on half a world."

Encampment Lat. 33 40 S. Long 64. 45 W.
Christmas Day 1871.

Allow me first to wish you a merry Xmas and happy New Year. Here we are rather more than half across the Continent of South America, encamped in a beautiful grove of large trees with dark green foliage, about a day's march south of Fort Mercedes in the Province of San Luis. Our position is on the banks of the Rio Quinto, or rather on the banks of where that river would be of if there were any water in it. At present it is in its dry state and although we have latterly had a great deal of rain the soil is of such a sandy nature that it absorbs it rapidly, leaving nothing but a few muddy pools even a few hours after a heavy rain storm.

The country we travelled over has been almost interminable Pampa until latterly, when the ground has become more broken and undulating. Trees also have begun to make their appearance within the last couple of days, and now the country is so pleasantly wooded and rolling that it looks in many places like an English park, and in some spots is so beautiful that one scarcely wonders at the desire of the white man to win it from the Indian. The great draw-back, however, is want of good water, the scarcity of which I could not have believed did I not myself witness it.

We have had a great many alarms of Indians, who crossed the frontiers pretty frequently in our neighbourhood, and on two or three occasions we narrowly escaped coming into collision with them.

The store-keeper of our party, Antonolffi, sent out by the Government, went mad from these constant alarms and shot Dr. Creagh in the shoulder. The bullet passed over the collar-bone and lodged in the back, close to the shoulder-blade. We had to send to the nearest fort to get a surgeon to come and extract it. Dr. Creagh recovered rapidly and is now as well as ever.

Viba Mercedes, New Year's Day, 1872.
In the Camp in the Woods, and all well.

My dear Mr. Mulhall,

I wrote to you last time from our camp opposite Fort Lavalle on the 25th of November. We pushed on as before with the survey until the 28th, when we received news of an 'invasion' of 400 or 500 Indians ahead of us, and that Fortin Vigilancia, in our rear, had been taken and five out of the six men in it killed. It was therefore determined, by the advice of the military men, to go on direct to Fort Media Luna, which was about three leagues north of the line. I should mention that on the 21st we were joined by an escort of 50 men, under command of a captain and two lieutenants, the commander a particularly nice fellow. They were very respectable cavalry, and carried less 'impedimento' than any soldiers I ever saw, having nothing besides their clothes and arms but the cattle they drove for meat, their asadores, yerba, maté cups and bombillos. They behaved extremely well.

On the 29th we marched on for Media Luna, and that day passed two trees in the camp, the first we had seen for 40 miles. There was a laguna near the trees of very good water, and Mr. Crawford, who is a mighty hunter, replenished the larder with many ducks, besides a large lizard who attempted to run off with a wounded duck, and was shot with it half swallowed. We have had on the way many kinds of game—deer, ostriches, huge lizards, peludos, ducks, and partriges—but not as many as we expected. One lion was killed by some of the peons on the 22nd with their 'bolcadores.'

We reached Media Luna late on the evening of the 29th, and heard confirmation of the news of Indians ahead of us.

On the 1st December a chasquie arrived with additional news that a small force of soldiers had been obliged to retreat before the Indians at a fort 8 leagues ahead of us. To tell you the names of some of these forts is impossible, as they constantly change with the change of their commanders. Next morning there was an alarm of Indians coming, and great excitement in the camp and a rush to arms, cattle and horses all driven up post haste to the fort, and when all was ready we were almost disappointed to find it was a false alarm. Again in the evening the same thing occurred, and great fears were felt for Mr. Crawford and several others of the engineers who had gone out to shoot; but this time it was found to be a force of 300 men coming from Fort Lavalle to occupy Media Luna. This day, so fruitful of alarms, was fated not to end without something more serious, though happily al has since turned out well. One of the party (an Italian) had been under the care of the doctor for some days, and partly from the reason of possessing a naturally weak head, and partly from the excitement caused by his fears of the Indians, had become 'loco,' though not apparently so much so as to cause extra precaution to be taken about him. At about half-past 10 p.m., when the doctor went to see that he got a draught which was necessary, he drew a revolver and fired two shots, the first of which struck the doctor in the shoulder above the collar bone, and lodged in the skin behind. Fortunately no bones were broken, and the surgeon from Fort Lavalle next day cut out the bullet, and in a week the wound was healed.

We were all very much pleased when we found that matters were no worse, as we could ill afford to plant the doctor in the midst of the Pampas. The Italian was secured without doing more damage, and next day sent back by Fort Lavalle. We now received every day fresh news of Indians—what they had done and what they had taken, and how the settlers at Frayle Muerto had been plundered; so it was thought advisable to remain where we were, as the military now were unanimous that a larger escort was necessary to protect the party while surveying, as well as the cattle. Well, the necessary number not being forthcoming, and news having come on the 6th that the Indians had gone out after helping themselves to 20,000 cattle—according to the report—Mr. Crawford determined to push on by the line of forts direct to the Planchon, and resume the survey there.

On the 7th we started, and have since then followed the line of the road by the forts; and all together, instead of as before, strung out over the face of the country, and in danger, every day that some enterprising Indians should cut off a "point" of us. On the 9th we were at Fort Gainza, which is quite a large place, with accommodation for about 500 men, and does credit to the commanding officer, Colonel Benavidez, in the way it is kept. He and the rest of his officers were very polite, and entertained us next day at breakfast with "carne con cuero," and an excellent band played for our amusement. Indeed, at all the forts we have been most courteously treated by the officers.

It would be tedious to describe our march from fort to fort, as it has been rather monotonous since we took the road. My general impression with regard to the frontier is, that for the soldiers it must be something worse than transportation. It would be a difficult matter for the best officers, with the best means at their disposal, to protect such a line from marauding Indians; and it *never* will be done by soldiers. But with men ill-armed, ill-clad, ill-fed, and unpaid, and so discontented, and still more, provided with the worst horses in the country—with such material, and such it is on the frontier, it is impossible to do anything. Three hundred men, I told you, came to Fort Media Luna while we were there. Well, what do you suppose they did while four or five hundred Indians were reported to be plundering inside the line? They stayed where they were, and I don't blame them—they would have about as much chance of catching Indians with their nags as the child has of catching birds by laying salt on their tails.

Much as we have heard of the "Indios," and though we have twice or three times seen their scouts at a distance, we only saw one near at hand; and he was too near to be pleasant, for he lay unburied in the ditch of Fortin Dos, and was discovered by the perfume. He and two others seem to be all that came to grief during the raid. An enterprising soldier, anxious to turn a penny, cut off his head, cleaned the skull, and offered it for sale in our camp; but the all-purchasing "Ingleses" this time would not stump up.

On the 19th we struck the Rio Quinto, or the dry bed of it, where it mysteriously sinks into the ground. It is quite dry the greater part of the year, and when it does flow the water spreads out and disappears at one place, and is seen no more, unless it be that the Salado is its resurrection, which seems probable. Our road has since followed the left bank of the river, and as we ascend the more water we find in it.

After leaving Fort Sarmiento on the 20th, at about 16 leagues from here, our eyes were refreshed with the sight of trees, and we passed our Christmas Day in the woods. We had not seen previously a dozen trees since leaving Bragado.

We have been almost living on pigeons and parrots since we came here. We had an unfortunate accident, I regret to say, the day before Christmas. One of the 'picadores' who had drunk too much at Tres de Febrero fell off his peech while driving his waggon, one of the wheels passed right over his head, crushing it to pieces. He was decently buried by his companions, and a cross placed at his head with his name, which was Maldonado, and the date of his death. We reached here on the 26th, and camped about about half a league from the town. It is quite a place with about 5,000 people, of whom 1000 are soldiers. The town is well laid out, and the enclosures are well fenced and planted with splendid willows and poplars. General Arredondo commands here. He was kind enough to show the engineers round the barracks and quaates of the soldiers, which are the best we have seen yet. There is a good band which plays every evening in the Plaza, and this morning "by kind permission of the General, Commander and officers of the garrison" came down and serenaded us before we were dressed.

Here we are then, and thus far we have found the expedition in the main very pleasant; our chief difficulty has been about water, although there has been a good deal of rain during the time we have been on the journey. We have been obliged to make long and distressing marches at times, and have drank some water that at other times we should not look at. However, the health of the party has been very good.

We leave this in about 10 days, not sooner, as we have to leave all the waggons, bullocks and horses here, and make the rest of the journey on mules. It is said that after leaving this some way we shall have to travel 25 or 30 leagues without water. The next place we shall be heard from is San Raphael. Till then Adios.

N.B.—Files of the STANDARD have been received.

ENGLAND AT THE CORDOBA EXHIBITION.

The official report of Dr. Ojeda, published on Dec. 31st. at Cordoba, contains the following on the section of "England".

The south part of the nave is set apart for England, and here we find the various articles, grouped in admirable taste and order, as becomes a nation of shop keepers who send their goods to the uttermost ends of the earth, who have long been the first commercial and maritime power of the age, and whose industrial preeminence is due to so many centuries of peace and internal progress. The stranger thinks of all this as he goes from one stall to another, admiring the different objects.

First are two Sewing-machines called "the little stranger" by Silver & Co. of London; then 3 other 'silent' ones by Messrs. Thompson & Co. On a table we see samples of slate to imitate marble, for the façades of public buildings. In a press are 4 revolvers beautifully finished; also a collection of wire, galvanized nails, screws &c. for mining and boring, from the best factories in Birmingham, Cornwall and Wercestershire. Close by is a grand collection of cutlery from Sheffield, Wolverhampton an Birmingham.

At the extreme South end are brads and iron bedsteads, 4 handsome eight-day clocks by Cartwright of London, 3 models of steamboats of light draught for rivers, 2 patent filters &c. Especially interesting is a model of a sugar-mill suitable for our upper Provinces. There is a complete set of iron garden seats, near which is a collection of medals and ornaments of ebony, and gutta-percha apparatus. Messrs. Handyside & Co. of London exhibit metal flower-pots and vases, with photographic views of hot-houses, bridges and other large works from their foundry.

At the southern entrance is a glass case containing saddles and breech-loading rifles of the newest English patent, also candelabra and other like articles.

Facing a fountain is a table, whereon are shewn 30 splendid pairs of epaulets, gold and silver lace, for officers of various grades. Looking at Barbour Barclay's printed calicoes we are reminded that this industry occupies 200,000 hands at Manchester. Cloths, cashmeres, fleeces of wool, and samples shewing the different processes through which the raw material has to pass: east of this table is a collection of perfumery and cosmetics of the finest quality. Scotland contributes a case of samples of twine. From floor to ceiling is a trophy of Britannia metal objects, and beside it are tanned leathers of sufficient thickness for machinery.

Going north we meet 4 Norwegian cooking-stoves with all appliances, including a patent refrigerator for ice; fire-proof safes, portable boilers, saws, saddles, illustrated books, garden tables, wheelbarrows, washing-machines, knife-cleaners, harness &c. A model of Hodgson's wire-tramways is exhibited by Mr. Zimmermann, who has just constructed a line on this principle at Cordoba.

This part of the English court concludes with Tennent's beer, Blood Wolfe's porter, Mesten's gin, Martell's brandy and a preparation called 'solid wort' for making beer or porter instantaneously.

The most important section, however, belonging to England is that of the machinery. The basement of the Exhibition Palace is lined with compact rows of English and American ploughs, a very army to open up the soil of a young country like ours and raise fields of waving corn.

There are 31 English agricultural machines, some wood, some iron, moved by one, two or three wheels, viz.

A Norfolk sower, with 13 blades, drawn by 2 horses.

A Cultivator with a wheel and 5 teeth.

A wheel of indented discs.

2 patent sowers.

2 automata mowers, 28 blades.

2 harrows with 5 sets of teeth.

2 corn-shellers.

In the pavilion set apart for machinery, in the Park, we find the following:

A steam-engine, 8 horse-power, for threshing wheat.

Another for winnowing grain.

Another for threshing, 4 horse-power.

Another for same, 2 horse.

A 3-horse locomotive; another 2-horse.

3 machines for reaping and mowing.

4 patent winnowers.

2 mowing machines.

3 patent reapers, and a winnower.

A powerful automaton do.

A 12 horse locomotive.

Another 8 horse, burning 40 lbs. coal per hour.

Another 3 horse do.

3 steam flour-mills.

A machine for working line.

A vertical 1-horse engine.

A machine for meat chopping.

A 4-wheeled waggon.

3 models of permanent way, with sleepers &c.

4 railway engine models.

In the main building we find—

4 Howard ploughs.

Featherston Griffin's railway model. Looking at these objects of machinery we are impressed with the immense utility which they promise this country where our untrodden Pampas only wait European industry. Our undeveloped resources are immense, so will our public riches be when we become a producing nation.

In taking a parting glance at the English section we see again the manifold blessings which a people reaps from peace and industrious labor.

MASSACRE OF TANDIL.

The history of this conspiracy, according to the most reliable authority, is as follows:—For some time past a Chilian quack has been practising in the far South. The Gauchos call him "El Brujo," or the Wizard, for the wonderful character of his cures, and the peculiarity of his habits. Since his appearance in the South he has never been known to enter a house; he live in the Pampas without tent, house, or roof of any description. Latterly, owing to the number of his patients he has established a sort of Pampa, wigwam around him. Gauchos from all quarters have come to his encampment, bullock-carts, tents made of hides, poncho tents, and 'ramadas' cover the campwhere this villain holds sway. Deep designing and malevolent he has spared none of the ordinary tricks to gain an ascendancy over the minds of the Gaucho. By means of some ruffians in his pay, he manages to find out before hand the names, domiciles and history of his patients (which in the camp is by no means difficult). Thus when a Gaucho with some gangrened wound comes to be cured, the scouts of the quack have found out all about him, either at the place where he passed the previous night, or the pulperia, &c. The quack already knows his name, salutes him by name, tells him to strip, kneel, and hold a wooden image in his right hand. The patient obeys; the quack then asks him if such and such is not the case, and with the slight smattering he has already found out reads the Gaucho's mind. Generally speaking in cases of stomach complaints, indigestion, &c. the quack authoritatively states, that his unfortunate patient has got *the frog* in his stomach. In cases of gangrened wounds the blade of the knife was poisoned by the makers in Europe. The remedies are unlike those applied by the ordinary camp quacks; roots and herbs are thrown aside; diet, discipline and some Peruvian herbs not generally known in the camp (supposed to be Peruvian bark) are his chief elements of success We hear that he has made some really wonderful cures, but in the mind of the gaucho everything connected with this wretch is wonderful; he is said to be something of an astronomer, and understands the art of mesmerism. From all we can gather, the fellow seems thoroughly cut out and fashioned for his mission, which for the last six months he has been darkly hinting at, but which on the first day of this year he publicly announced to be the EXTERMINATION OF THE FOREIGNER.

For months back he has been sending emissaries to different parts of the camp inviting a gathering. People, we are told, have come immense distances at his summons, and have come as he required them, armed and equipped for a campaign. The majority of these people were ignorant of the real designs of this villain, and the first deed of blood perpetrated by this *Thug* was the cold blooded assassination of six of his own followers whom he suspected of sympathy for the foreigner. Yes! to the credit of our fellow country, men, let it be published that, in this crusade against the foreigners the very first victims were Argentines who, by some unguarded expressions, were suspected of friendship to the "Gringos," and immediately tied down, and then and there assassinated.

Towards the end of December some 120 gauchos were assembled, most of them vagrants of the worst caste, many of them runaway soldiers from the frontier, and many noted assassins. At the head of this demoniac band of cut-throats and villains this Chilian ZAMBO, this bloodthirsty quack, this fanatic assassin marched into the town of Tandil, attacked the wretched country prison—which, to the disgrace of the Government is a mere "rancho"—broke open the doors, and liberating the prisoners, enlisted them under his black banner. The uproar in Tandil on that New Year's morning can be better imagined than described. Wild shouts of "*Mueran los Gringos*" (Death to the foreigners!) were heard on all sides. The town of Tandil is very thickly populated with foreigners, and perhaps it is to be regretted that this Chilian hyena with his band of cut-throats did not, on breaking open the prison, begin work by sacking the town. Most of the artizans and shop and hotel keepers are French, and there is a large Basque population in the town that would have been amply sufficient to make short work of these villains, had they dared anything of the kind. The *Zambo*, or Chilian quack, was, however, too cunning to measure his strength with the Basques, and before sunrise the whole gang evacuated the town and struck for the road to Buenos Ayres.

It is said that some Italians were murdered at an esquina or pulperia outside of the town; but the alarm in Tandil was such, the hour of the out break so early, that people kept within doors, not knowing what to think of the affair beyond that it was a revolution of some kind. Had the Comandante of Tandil gathered his men and armed the neighbors, he might have overtaken them before they reached the Esquina Chaparro; but there was no such decision of character displayed.

The quack struck out on his hellish mission, and coming up to the first pulperia on the road, they murdered every one there, sacked the place, and then divided the gang into two parties. One he commanded himself, and the other he placed under the orders of a noted assassin called the "Nutria"—a deep-dyed villian, the terror of the whole country round; a wretch that is said to have murdered more people than he has fingers. Arrested, re-arrested, tried, and we suppose convicted, he still lives to be the scourge of the country.

In a letter which we publish at foot will be found a few particulars respecting the wholesale assassination of our countrymen on Mr. Henry Thompson's estancia, also of the massacre at Chaparro. We are in possession of still further details, but they are of too shocking, too revolting a character to be printed. The Chaparro estancia, so far, has proved the Cawnpore of the day; we tremble when we look forward to what the next mail may bring, as these bloodhounds are out in all directions, and, to use the words of a countryman just arrived from the South, "the conspiracy is spreading like wild-fire."

News arrived in this city yesterday of the capture of twenty-four of these assassins. But this is not enough; the whole band must be taken and made a public example of. There must be *no half measures*; a meeting should be held in this city, a committee named to understand with the Government about the raising of a foreign legion, and above all a public reward offered for the heads of the assassins. Some such steps should certainly be taken, to prove to the Gaucho that natives and foreigners in town and camp have but one banner, and that whenever it suits the 'Gaucho malo' to measure his strength with the peaceable settler, the latter is ready and willing to make the trial:—

An inhabitant of Tandil states:—

Tandil, January 4th 1872.

On New Years's morning, about 3 a.m. we were aroused by shouts and "mueras" in the plaza of this town, proceeding from a growd of 50 or 100 men who assailed the prison and overpowered the guard. A poor Italian who happened to be passing was trampled to death under their horses feet. About a mile from the plaza they came up with a troop of bullock-carts and murdered 9 of the drivers, who were Basques, besides wounding 2 others that were natives.

Taking the road towards Buenos Ayres they killsd a pulpero and his servant, after which they divided into 2 bands, one of which went towards Chaparro's store, the other towards Mr. Henry Thompson's: at the latter place they killed Mr. William Gibson Smith and his wife; the shopman, William Stirling, was left for dead, and although awfully wounded, is likely to recover.

The band that went to Chaparro's put to death 18 Basques, including Sr. Chaparro, his wife and 4 children [the eldest 8 years, the youngest 4 months old]. Afterwards they pushed on for D. Ramon Santa Mariana's at which place they were overtaken by the neighbors and National Guards, who shot six or seven of the malefactors and captured as many more. In the pursuit some 10 more were overtaken, and now the prisoners [16] are in irons in the Juzgado. Until the rest of the band are killed or taken the alarm cannot subside.

LATEST PARTICULARS

Don Féderico de Francois brings the latest news from Tandil.

The ring-leader, Solané, is a Chilian, and was expelled from Entre Rios some years ago, after which he removed to Rosario, and was last years in Azul; till again expelled by the authorities. He gave himself out as "a physician sent from Heaven", and a "Saviour of Humanity", and was kindly received by Ramon Gomez, [brother-in-law to the Justice of Peace] at whose estancia-house he has occupied 2 rooms, gathering round him as many as 500 gauchos, and preaching to them in mystical language, while making them swear to do his bidding. The gauchos called him Father Almighty [Tata Dios], and listened to his revelations. He never recorered fees for his cures, but ordered the sick to make offerings to the statue of the Blessed Virgin in his room. He gave them a red-and-white flag, and ribbons for their hats.

His watchword was „Death to all foreigners", the same for which he had been publicly flogged in Entre Rios. Among those whom he led away by his fanaticisiem were some respectable people, including Sergeant Rodriguez of the police, some farmers, capatazes &c.

It seems, says the *Verdad* that when murdering their victims their cry was—„Death, to foreigners and freemasons! Long live Col. Machado and the Justice of Peace!" in the pursuit the neighbors killed 16 and took 24 prisoners; among the latter in Solané, who told Col. Machado he was innocent of the barbarities committed. The Col. sent him and the others to prison.

Solane is about 40 dark-complexioned, and speaks little. He predicts awful calamities.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The de lay of the authorities at Tandil in the transmission of despatches respecting the late awful tragedy seems to have originated from some accident on the road to the messenger, seeing that the despatches published yesterday by Government are 7 days old, being dated so for back as Jaunary 2d. It, remains to be explained how the authorities suffered the fanatic Solané to keep an encampment of hundreds of gauchos around him, without taking any precautionary steps, more especially as we learn from Tandil that he was known to have been expelled from Entre-Rios, Rosario and Azul for inciting natives against foreigners. We pay no attention to the fact that the Gauchos shonted "Long live Col. Machado and the Justice of Peace", for they were doubtless led to believe that the authorities were in their favor, just as easily as they accepted Solané as a leader sent by special mission from Heaven.

Fresh particulars respecting Solané are published, in some of the morning papers to the effect that he is an Indian half-caste who committed a murder more than ten years ago and (instead of being shot) was condemned to military service, in which capacity he was present at the Battle of Pavon, Sept. 1861, but subsequently escaped to Bolivia, where he learned some quack medical art, and returned to this country, settling in Entre-Rios. General Urquiza found it necessary to flog him publicly and expel him from that Province, since which time he led a vagabond life, till settling on the estancia of D. Ramon Gomez, near Tandil.

Further details are every moment coming to hand, shewing how utterly inexplicable the conduct of the authorities has been in the matter.

It is not certain whether the wizard Solané be of Chilian or Bolivian origin, but it was well known that he had been expelled from several places for stirring up excitement against foreigner and pretending to a heavenly mission. His first call to Tandil was on behalf of a woman that was sterile, who had heard of his wonderful cures, for it was rumored among the Gauchos that he could heal blind people by his touch. His head-quarters was at the estancia of Ramon Gomez, a member of the Municipality and brother-in law to the Justice of Peace, which fact induced the Gauchos to believe he was protected by the authorities. An encampment of 500 people surrounded the house, his patients receiving his orders on theis knees: he gave them an ointment to render them proof against wounds, and said he and his horse were invulnerable.

He was for three months preparing the massacre, his words to his followers being to this import:

"You must kill all foreigners and "free-masons, and when you fulfill this "mission the Rocking-stone of Tandil "will fall of its own accord and give "place to a large town. God will reward you; for these acts, but if you "fail to do my budding you may expect "the most awful judgments."

More than 150 Gauchos were to meet him on New-Year's day, but not over one-third attended. Among those whom he seduced by his fanaticism were some industrious chacreros, who left their families and farms, to help in exterminating the foreigners, Catholics and Protestants without distinction.

The *Republica* remarks that it would appear the authorities also believed in the mission of the fanatic, seeing that he was allowed to go on for 3 months collecting as many as 500 Gauchos at the house of one of the local officials. The bodies of 36 victims have been already picked up, including those of Vicente Lamuz and his servant, not before mentioned.

The rest of the revolting narrative is told by the Justice of Peace in his report.

Tandil, January 2nd.
To the Minister of Government.
Dr. A. Malaver.

It is with painful and uneasy feelings I beg to lay before you an account of the dreadful occurrences of yesterday, though as yet I cannot give full details.

At 4 a.m yesterday the sergeant of police presented himself at my house, saying that the prison guard had been overpowered by a body of 15 men who obliged the policemen, under threat of immediate death to deliver up their arms. They also told me that at 3 corners of the Plaza were other bands of mounted Gauchos, some with carbines and swords, others with lances made of Tacuara canes, with shears and knives on the ends, carrying red flags and ribbons in their hats.

After overpowering the police guard the individuals in question left the prison, and were joined by fresh bands, but did no injury to the soldiers or policemen, which allowed the sergeant to come and tell me, as in duty bound. Such alarming news in the midst of a quiet holiday morning, just as we were preparing to celebrate the New Year, caused in my mind an inexplicable surprise, and I ordered the sergeant to observe which way the strange people took. He returned with the pocket-book of an Italian, whom they had just mortally wounded in the Plaza, and said that after great shouting they had started, about 50 in number, northwards, taking the road for Buenos Ayres.

I was convinced then that the matter admitted no doubt, and proceeded to reuse the neighbours, bidding them at once assemble with their arms in the Plaza, at the same time ringing the church bell for alarm, and beating a drum through the streets. As the neighbours assembled at the Juzgado I distributed them in bands of 10, to protect the various parts of the town.

News then arrived that half a league from town the bandits had barbarously murdered 9 Basques, bullock-drivers, besides three others left for dead. The owners of the bullock-waggons were Lassalle and Bidart; the latter being among the killed. While I was arranging measures of security the Commandant Gomez, who had casually happened to come to town the night before, began to assemble some National Guards, and set out in pursuit, while I sent scouts hither and thither to obtain news, which caused me to receive at short intervals painful tidings of fresh victims immolated by the assassins.

Your Excellency may imagine the sensation caused in the town, especially when news was brought of 18 persons murdered at Chaparro's, 5 leagues distant, the victims comprising men, women and children. Soon after we heard of four more people killed, and the agitation produced in the town was more than I can describe in these few lines, especially as the victims were all foreigners, and most of our population consists of foreign residents.

Happily the excitement abated when Major Gomez's despatch informed me that he had overtaken and beaten the band, killing 10 or 11 of their number, and capturing as many more, the rest escaping, as you will perceive by the enclosed report.

The indignation, however, broke out afresh, as the corpses of Chaparro and his family, and those of the other victims, were brought in. Just then Major Gomez arrived with the prisoners, and the townfolk wanted to execute them right off. Nevertheless, when I addressed them in the name of the law moderate counsels prevailed, as becomes a polite and civilized country like ours in such painful moments.

Still, I had to promise them that the Government would send a learned judge to punish the bandits severely for the sake of public satisfaction. The whole population, therefore, awaits anxiously such steps on your part, so as to prevent the blood of murderers being mixed with that of the innocent victims among this generous people. The armed townsfolk mount guard at the prison, obeying my orders, until the expected judge arrives.

The situation, therefore, is somewhat difficult, not only owing to the anxiety of the neighbors, but also the suspension of all business, irrespective of my trouble in guarding 24 of the malefactors, which prevents me from attending to other matters of public service, although the subsequent details of the event call for special attention in each case, in the variable nature of the circumstances.

The origin of the lamentable affair is vulgarly ascribed to the 'propaganda,' or teachings of an individual styling himself "the Divine Physician' ('Medico Dios'), who has gathered around him in this district men and women from long distances seeking his cures. Two months ago his cures and preaching had assembled such a multitude that I sent the Alcalde to order the people to disperse, which was obeyed, and to forbid the man from gathering crowds in such manner. After that he practised his cures quietly, only receiving a patient now and then, and dismissing him with medicines.

It appears, from public evidence and the statements of the prisoners, that the quack is one Geronimo G. de Solané, who, by means of his popularity among unreflecting people, took occasion to undermine those religious principles which are the basis of our social system. He had gained over many industrious people, fathers of families, to join his ranks, by persuading them he was immortal; and many of his followers, themselves married men, readily took part in immolating mothers and infants at his direction.

It only remains for me to mention

the honorable conduct of the townspeople, who vied with each other to strengthen my hands and help me in these fatal moments. I must also mention the skill of Vicente Villafañe and Juan Henestrosa, who aided me in a time of confusion, the first by his advice, the second by his activity in getting the Alcaldes Correa, Luquez, Cabrera, and Montaner to join Major Gomez, who routed the brigands with his accustomed valor.

As the neighbors are all in arms, and bands of freebooters and escaped prisoners at large, I have to beg you will adopt urgent measures.

In my next I will send you a list of the expenses.

JUAN A. FIGUEROA.

VISIT TO THE R. M. S. BOYNE.

On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock a large party of ladies and gentlemen left the mole head to visit the s.s. Boyne, the latest and crack addition to the magnificent fleet of the Royal Mail Company. Mr. Charles Benn, the popular agent of the Company in this city, and Captain Reeks, commander of the Boyne, showed their guests on board a whaleboat which took them to Mr. Matti's pretty little steamer the Buenos Ayres, lying about a cable's length from the Mole, owing to the low tide. In a few minutes the Buenos Ayres was going at full speed to the Outer Roads, and all had settled down in the little saloon or on deck to enjoy the sail. Amongst those on board we observed Mr. and Mrs. T. Drysdale, Mr. Pearson (S. B Hale Co.), Mr. Mrs. Methvin, and Miss Methvin, Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith, Colonel Alzogaray, Colonel Bennett (guardship), Sr. Casal, Messrs. Mitchell, Geary (*River Plate Times*), and several others whose names we could not obtain. As the Buenos Ayres got further out the luxury of the fresh breeze on the river was keenly enjoyed by the excursionists, but when the little craft began to roll a bit incipient 'squeamishness' spread over the countenances of one or two of the passengers. About this time refreshments were produced by Mr. Benn who, we have omitted to mention, took off a hugely hospitable box from shore, the contents of which proved "hors ligne."

As we got near the Outer Roads a tender crowded with passengers from the La France, anchored close to the Boyne, passed us. A report spread that General Mitre was on board, and all rushed to the side to give the distinguished Argentine a hearty cheer as a welcome home. The well known figure and countenance of the ex-President could not, however, be discerned on the deck of the tender, and the intended cheer had to be suppressed, but a very cordial 'general salute' passed, one fair immigrant using her hands, lips and handkerchief with remarkable effect on the bachelors of our party.

As we approached the Boyne and her magnificent proportions came into view, Captain Reeks received many compliments on having such a ship under his command. For obvious reasons the rule of 'ladies first' is often abandoned afloat, and the 'ugly half' of the excursionists was the first up the ladder, and on deck. When all had assembled Captain Reeks proceeded to show his visitors over the ship.

The Captain's cabin, quite as fit for a lady's boudoir, was first inspected, and declared perfect. On its half dozen windows are beautifully executed views of Irish scenery, foremost amongst which are the Meeting of the Waters, Giants Causeway, Londonderry, bridge at Waterford, the Dargle, &c. The entrance leading to the grand saloon has other Irish views, amongst which is that "Street of the World," Sackville St., Dublin.

The proportions and gorgeous decorations of the grand saloon struck the visitors with admiration, and Colonel Alzogaray, who has seen every steamer that ever anchored in the Plate, declared unhesitatingly that the Boyne surpassed them all, an opinion he reiterated after a thorough inspection of the vessel. We regret that our limited space prevents our doing full justice to a description of this splendid ship. Nothing that could conduce in the slightest degree to the luxury and comfort of the passengers has been omitted. The panellings of satin and maple wood, are surmounted by decorations in which blue, gold, and silver, are blended with faultless taste, the rose, shamrock, and thistle, being prominent every where. Two hundred people can sit down to dinner in this magnificent saloon. The state rooms, first and second cabins, and third class accommodation, are also perfect, the admirable ventilation throughout the ship being remarked by all. Some few of the party peeped into the engine room, but we did not wish to rush in where others feared to tread, the subject being too professional for our pen.

The inspection over, Captain Reeks proposed that the gentlemen should try "the Boyne Water," which was translated into seltzer and sherry, B. and S. cocktails, &c., according to taste. Shortly afterwards lunch was announced, and at about two o'clock Captain Reeks led the way to the table, and took the chair.

The discussion of the good things laid out was vigorous, for the river breeze had whetted our appetites to the utmost, and several home airs, played excellently by the ships' band, put the guests in the best of humour.

When lunch was half over, Colonel Alzogaray rose and proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen of England, who was known throughout the civilized world as a model woman and ruler.

Drunk standing with all the honors, ship's band playing "God Save the Queen."

After a short interval Colonel Alzogaray again rose and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen—As an old sailor I crave your permission to propose another toast. I ask you to drink to the health and happiness of Captain Reeks, who has the honor to command the finest steamer that ever anchored in the port of Buenos Ayres. I propose to you—

"The health of Captain Reeks, the success of the Boyne, and the continued prosperity of the Royal Mail Company."

Vigorous cheering, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

Captain Reeks rose amid loud applause to reply. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to thank you very sincerely for the cordial manner in which my health and the prosperity of the Royal Mail Company has been proposed and received by you. I assure you I consider it a great honour to command such a noble ship, and I know that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company are determined to leave no stone unturned to hold their own in the River Plate. I again thank you cordially.

Mr. Petty, the well known pilot, rose after a short interval and proposed the health of the Fourth Estate. He said—I have frequently, on public occasions, had the pleasure of meeting a representative of the STANDARD, but the present is the first time I have met the representative of a second English newspaper lately started, whose chief editor, Mr. Geary, is present. I believe that by working together both papers can conduce greatly to the advancement of English interests in the River Plate, and the prosperity of our adopted country. I propose to you the health of the editors of the STANDARD and *River Plate Times*.

Mr. Power rose to reply on behalf of the STANDARD, and said—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I consider it unfortunate that the ancient axiom "seniority takes priority" should be per force applied on the present occasion, but you must console yourselves with the reflection that the 'bonne bouche' will follow the few words I address to you. I beg to thank you very cordially on behalf of the proprietors of the STANDARD for the warm manner in which you have toasted the Press of Buenos Ayres. I must express my complete accordance with the opinion of Mr. Petty that, by working in unison the English papers of Buenos Ayres will best fulfill their high mission, and most conduce to the development of English enterprize and native industry in the River Plate. For ten long years the STANDARD has unceasingly toiled to this effect, not without some success, I am happy to say, and it will gladly welcome the valuable assistance of its contemporary to so desirable an end. I return you very sincere thanks for your flattering reception of Mr. Petty's toast.

Mr. Geary replied for the *River Plate Times*. He asked the indulgence of the company, as at present the paper of which he had the honor to be editor was only a chicken, and until a paper was thoroughly established in the confidence of the public it was an honor for it to be considered worthy of representation at all. To come on board one of these magnificent ships reminded him of the words of the old song, contradictory as they seem—

"How art so near, and yet so far.

These steamers were the link between us and the dear old home we all longed to see. It was pleasant to think that but a few weeks had elapsed since our friends on board the Boyne had been at home, and in a few weeks would be there again; and next to seeing old scenes and old faces one's self, it was pleasant to meet people who had done so recently. For the *River Plate Times*, he thanked the company for the compliment they had paid it, and believed with Mr. Power that the true course was for the representatives of the English press to work harmoniously in the onward path of Progress and Civilization. For his part, he should follow in the steps of the STANDARD as far as they had gone; but he had no notion of stopping there, as there was no limit to the amount of advance a newspaper might achieve with perseverance, study, and energy.

Captain Reeks then rose, and proposed in felicitous and highly complimentary terms the health of Mr. Charles Benn, agent to the Royal Mail Company.

Mr. Benn said in reply—Captain Reeks, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for the honour you have done me in drinking my health. I can conscientiously say that I try faithfully to discharge my duty to both the public and the company I represent in Buenos Ayres. I can only say that my efforts in such direction shall not be relaxed, and renew my acknowledgments for your complimentary reception of my health. Mr. Benn, after a moment, again rose and proposed in eulogistic terms the prosperity of the Argentine Republic, which toast was received with all the honours, and responded to in warm terms by Colonel Alzogaray.

Mr. Pearson, of the firm of S. B. Hale & Co., then rose and said—

Ladies and gentlemen, I have to propose to you a toast which is always received with honour in this country—the health of H.E. President Sarmiento. As a man and a ruler he is equally entitled to the respect and gratitude of his countrymen, and the foreign residents of this Republic, for none of its public men have ever laboured with more honest zeal for the welfare of his native land. I give you the health of Mr. Sarmiento, the President of the Republic. Drunk standing with all honours, and a chorus of "he's a right good fellow."

Colonel Alzogaray then proposed the health of the Anglo-Porteños present, a toast which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Benn then proposed the health of President Grant. Chief Magistrate of the great Northern Republic, whose only representative present he toasted and called on to respond. The toast was drunk with three times three.

Mr. Pearson replied briefly in felicitous terms, thanking the company for the honour they had done his country, and expressing his confidence in the great future of the United States.

The health of the foreigners of all nationalities present was then proposed by Mr. Benn and very warmly responded to.

As the guests were rising from table Mr. Power craved permission to detain the ladies for a moment and said—As subjects of her gracious Majesty we all feel proud of our visit to the Boyne. In these days happily England has chosen to show her maritime supremecy chiefly by exhibiting such noble specimens of the arts of peace as the splendid vessel we are on board of, and we all hope she may never again have to appeal to her fighting bulwarks. Our attachment to Queen and Country must be enhanced by the good news respecting the Prince of Wales which we received yesterday, and I ask you before we part to drink a special toast to the speedy and complete recovery of His Royal Highness.

This toast was drunk with great enthusiasm and all honours, and shortly afterwards a move was made to the deck. The storm burst over the Boyne about this time, and Captain Reeks pressed his visitors to remain on board till the next morning, but the ladies were anxious to be off, and a lull affording a favourable opportunity, the Buenos Ayres was soon racing for the mole, which was reached at 7 o'clock.

ANOTHER RIVER PLATE RAILWAY.

Notwithstanding the revolution in the Banda Oriental, and the postrated condition of that country, Foreign capital and industry are working hand in hand to push it ahead; and, strange to say, there are more English engineers at work to-day in Montevideo than in Buenos Ayres. A portion of the Orientals, and by no means a small one, charge the Argentine Government with aiding and abetting the present revolution, a charge unfounded as gratuitous: yet the Orientals believe it, as appears by the language of their newspapers and the tone of their official notes. Buenos Ayres, to progress, must check Montevideo; this is their theory, and the best and most effectual way to check Montevideo is to support the present Aparicio revolution. Happily there are some prospects now o peace being arrived at, and as both Blanco and Colorado party seem willing to give way somewhat in their pretensions, we are led to believe that a coalition Government will be formed, which may possibly hold together until the unfortunate Republic has time to respire a little after so many years of harassing civil strife. The Argentine Government having aided the Flores revolution in 1864, the Colorado party will not now believe that it is strictly neutral in the present war, and one of the Montevidean papers, treating on this subject, says:—"Give us a few years' peace, a few years to improve our Port and build our Railways, and then where will Buenos Ayres be!"

The Higueritas Railway is another English enterprise in the River Plate, and by far the most important that has as yet been started in the Banda Oriental. The propose line will run from the Paso Juanchaso, on the west bank of the Santa Lucia, Department of Florida, in a straight line to the town of Higueritas, on the Uruguay, and will be a branch line of the Central Uruguay Railway, which connects M Video with Florida. The Higueritas Railway will run through some of the most fertile and populous districts of the Banda Oriental, and has every prospect of doing a greater traffic than the trunk line, the Central Uruguay, of which it is a branch.

On Thursday, the 21st of December the first sod of the new line was turned. Mr Charles T Prebble, who represents, Messrs. Waring Brothers, of London had made all necessary arrangements for the ceremony. None of the Government people were present, possibly owing to the revolution, and Blanco troops flying about the country in all directions.

The following gentlemen were present:—Charles T. Prebble, Robert Wingate, E. Dupre, Edward Ware, Charles E. Honore, Frederick Norman, P. H. La Cueva, Bonifacio Rodriguez, Alex R, Alvarez, A. Saldias, R. Fernandez, Henry Sharpe, Charles F Con J J F Aguiar,

Sr. Aguiar, who, it appears, represented the Central Uruguay Railway, made the following address:—

"Gentlemen: the greatest triumphs of modern science are the telegraph and locomotive—two mighty pyramids of the age we live in, binding man together, and defeating distances; carrying with them the lights of progress and civilization to people the most remote, and aiding and helping commerce by the interchange of products and manufactures."

Mr. C T Prebble, the representative of Waring Bros., also spoke. Sr. Saldias and some others also made speeches. The interesting proceedings terminated by the 'escribano publico' drawing up the following act:—

"On the west bank of the River Santa Lucia, Department of Florida, at a place called Paso de Juanchazo, on the 21st of December, 1871, present the following engineers:—Charles T Prebble (representative of Messrs Waring Bros, of London, concessionaires of the railway called the Higueritas Branch, and contractors for the construction of the line), also Messrs Edward Ware, Robert Wingate (who are his assistants), Don Emilio Dupre (engineer of the Central Uruguay Railway), Don Carlos E Honore (second engineer of same company), Don F H La Cueva (director of the company), Bonifacio Rodriguez, Alejandro Alvarez Adolfo Saldias jnr., F Norman, Rodolfo Fernandez, Henry Sharpe, Charles, R Congreve, and Juan Jose Aguiar, notary and secretary of the company. We this day assembled here to formally inaugurate the works of the Higueritas Branch of the said Central Uruguay Railway; and at the hour of 10 a.m., everything being in readiness, we began the works by removing the virgin soil, each of us taking a shovelful of clay and carrying it away in a wheelbarrow to one side of the embankment. Then we laid the foundation-stone of the culvert here, destined to carry off the water that may collect hereabout. Finally, Mr. Chas. Prebble, C. E., declared the works duly inaugurated, and ordered me to draw up the document as above.

"JUAN JOSE AGUIAR,
"Notary Public."

MR. GILMOUR AND THE GOVERNMENT.

An amusing correspondence has taken place between the Argentine Foreign Office and Mr. Consul Gilmour, of Liverpool, about his conduct as representative of the Argentine Government for its shares in the Central Argentine Railway. It seems the Government first withdrew the 17,000 shares from Baring Brothers, and left them with Mr. Gilmour for ten months, till October, 1869, when he received orders to lodge 15,000 of the shares in Minister Garcia's house at London: this may have been because some cases of burglary had occurred at Liverpool, and the Government thought the shares safer at London: or it may have been a mere caprice of the Finance Minister, who wished, perhaps, to pay a compliment to Minister Garcia by depositing with him £300,000 worth of securities.

Be it as it may, Mr. Gilmour saw no offence in being obliged to pay such an act of deference to the Minister Garcia: he continued to act and vote as if he really held the 17,000 shares.

Last October Minister Dominguez got crusty with Mr. Gilmour, and demanded a copy of his instructions, to which the other replies, "I never got any." Mr G. alludes piquantly to the fire of the Government House, but does not say which, for there were two conflagrations in the Government House within twelve months.

B. Ayres, Oct. 19, 1871.

W. R. Gilmour, Esq.

Your last note, of March 18th, mentioned that the directors of the Central Argentine Railway Co. were going to make a new company for colonizing the lands ceded them by the Government, adding that you would advise us of the proceedings. Since then we have received no account from you, and as it is a matter of much interest, we wish to know whether you assisted as our representative at the meeting on that subject. Please send us also a copy of your instructions, as the original was destroyed in the fire at Government House in 1867. We need not remind you that we hold 1,718 shares (this must be a mistake for 17,018.)

LUIS L. DOMINGUEZ.

Argentine Consulate,
Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Dr. Luis L. Dominguez,
Minister of Finance.

I have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's note of October 19, and in reply enclose copy of my note of April 2nd, which I had promised in my previous despatch of March 18th.

As for instructions, I have never received any from the Argentine Government, except my appointment, dated 11th Dec. 1868, to assist at the meetings of shareholders in London, with which was a copy of the decree to that effect, and a letter to Messrs. Baring Brothers to hand over to me the shares deposited with them belonging to the Government; also a despatch dated December 23rd, 1868, enclosing a due power-of-attorney in my favor from the Argentine Government, to represent the 17,000 shares held by the Government in the Central Argentine Railway; also another despatch dated October 27th, 1869, ordering me to lodge in the hands of Dr. Manuel R. Garcia 15,000 of the above shares, and as I have never received any instructions, my only reply to the last paragraph of Your Excellency's note is to remind you that the fire of the Government House took place before my appointment.

I assist, as is my duty, at all the Company's meetings, and forward Your Excellency a printed report of whatever proceedings have been gone through.

There was an extraordinary meeting of shareholders on the 30th ult., to consider the project submitted to Congress for withdrawal of the guarantee of the Argentine Government, the mere threat of which has caused the shares to fall from £20 to £17 15s.

Being unwell, I caused my brother, who is Consul at Glasgow, to represent me on the occasion, and the enclosed *Railway Times* will give Your Excellency an account of what took place. Meantime, until the difficulty about the guarantee be settled, the Company's shares will be of difficult quotation.

WILLIAM RODGER GILMOUR.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY.

The subjoined report from the Argentine Consul at Berlin contains facts and figures of cheering import for this country, more especially as Germany may be regarded as a new customer of ours, and, although the Franco-German war caused a check in the wool trade, we note a remarkable increase in that of hides. By comparing the tables before us, one year with another, we find that the imports of wool in Hamburg for the year 1869 showed an increase of 39 per cent. over 1867, or 200 per cent. over 1863. Hides in like manner increased 17 per cent. from 1868 to 1869, and the returns for 1870 are 3½ per cent over 1869.

With reference to the measures passed by the new Imperial Parliament of Germany, Mr. Consul Sieghelm calls attention to the new decimal currency, uniformity of customs, and other matters of high importance, showing the progressive march of commercial, industrial, and administrative re-organization, such as demanded for the requirements of a new first-class power like the German Empire of 1870.

The report in question is as follows:

Argentine Consulate, Berlin,
Nov. 30, 1871.

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Buenos Ayres.

I have the honor to submit my annual report as follows:—

The first Session of the Imperial Parliament has produced its results in a series of organic laws, with a view of repairing the injuries caused to our material interests by the war. New postal and telegraphic conventions, commercial treaties, regulation of taxes, instructions for Consuls, &c. have been approved, besides a number of important projects of law on the 'tapis.' In October, 1870, the currency was reformed on a new basis, uniform for all German States, and as much akin as possible to the system in neighboring States. Later on the banking question will be settled, a Central Comptoir being established for exchanging the bank notes and currency of all the various Provinces of Germany. In like manner, from January, 1872, a new system of weights and measures will be adopted similar to the decimal, as in France.

The new organization of Germany will give a powerful impulse to trade and international relations, by introducing a uniform system, not only of commercial law and customs duties, but also of currency, banks, joint-stock companies, insurances, and whatever relates to our trade or relations with foreign countries. In this way the Chambers will facilitate the simpler administration of all branches of business.

The return of peace has brought a growing development of trade. There has been a great increase in the industries of coal and iron, and but for a want of hands, which we have felt for some years back, the development would be even much greater. Mechanical industry, foundries, railways, workshops of every kind, show renewed activity, while the trade in hides and all other items has received a great impulse.

In agriculture, however, we have fallen back; partly owing to the levies for military service and partly to unfavourable seasons. In spinning also we have lost ground, but of late months there has been a sensible recovery, and we look forward to a favourable winter.

Arrivals of foreign wool in German ports during 1870 have been trifling, owing to the blockade of our ports by the French fleet.

Shipping returns for the port of Hamburg show thus:

	Ships.	Tons.
1867.....	3802	888,233
1868.....	3965	944,148
1869.....	3999	994,393
1870.....	3245	874,821

The value of wools imported during these years has been:

1867.....	6,815,715 thalers
1868.....	9,281,900 "
1869.....	9,399,000 "
1870.....	6,832,120 "
	(£1,140,000 stg.)

Lubeck and Bremen import little or no wool. Unluckily the above gross returns for Hamburg do not specify how much of the total belongs to B. Ayres wools. The Prussian statistical report, however, gives the importation of R. Plate wools into Germany as follows:

1863.....	81,232 bales.
1866.....	132,361 "
1868.....	234,916 "
1869.....	237,369 "
1870.....	209,867 "

These figures show what injury was caused by the war to our import trade, but this year promises to pull up for the deficit in 1870. At the beginning of 1870 wool looked downwards, whereas in January, 1871, it brightened, with great activity, the requirements of army-clothiers giving the manufacturers much to do, and enhancing the price of the staple. Foreign wools sold as high as 200 francs (£8) per quintal (100lbs). Berlin, the chief market in all Germany, quoted the following prices:

Fine wool for cloth....	270 to 300
Middling.....	225 to 260
Fine for carding.....	220 to 240
Ordinary.....	190 to 215

As regards foreign wool there are still complaints as to its dirty condition, and we cannot recommend too much attention in all lots for German markets.

The hide market was very active in 1870, and continued firm throughout the year. The war rather served this trade, as military requirements gave additional demand. It is certain, whether from this cause or chance, the importations from the River Plate showed a great increase in 1870, as well as from North America and elsewhere.

The returns of Hamburg show the import of hides thus:

1867.....	439,460 thalers
1868.....	6,395,830 "
1869.....	5,375,145 "
1870.....	5,900,895 "

Under the heading of dry and salted hides from B. Ayres and Rio Grande we find:

1867.....	270,000 quintals
1868.....	262,100 "
1869.....	306,111 "
1870.....	315,100 "

This must go on increasing, as the horned cattle in Germany are far from sufficient to meet the requirements of the public, and the cattle-plague now almost permanent in Poland and Hungary prevents our getting large supplies from there as formerly.

Your Excellency will therefore see that the trade between the River Plate and Germany is developing itself in a highly satisfactory manner, partly owing to the consequences of the recent war. My official duties have been confined to procuring commercial data and publishing notices on River Plate trade, there being so few Argentines at present in Germany that I have no cares in that particular.

On occasion of the plague at Buenos Ayres I raised a subscription for the sufferers, and handed over the amount (826 thalers) to the Hamburg Central Committee. His Majesty Emperor William sent me on June 8th a donation of 100 thalers for the same purpose. I enclose newspapers respecting this collection, as also a statement by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce of the trade and industry of our city.

I beg you will acknowledge the receipt of this report, for as yet I have no advices of my report of 1869 having reached you.

Bernhard Siegheim.

ON CHANGE

December 26, 1817.

Respecting the navigation of the Vermejo, in which so many parties of this market take an interest, the advices received to the present are not so favorable as expected. However, the last mails from the Interior bring very important news from Salta. The Governor of that province has come to the assistance of the expedition, and sent a special agent down to the explorers.

December 27, 1871.

The most important news of the day is the establishment of a Paraguayan Bank, to be called the "Banco Comercial," capital one million pats., or say £200,000 stg. The shares have been all taken up in London, and the capital is all subscribed. Mr. Nicholas Calvo negotiated the business in London, and Sr. Dn. L. A. d'Abreu Bulhoes, is to be the manager in Paraguay. The bank by its concession has the right to emit bills to three times the amount of specie on hand. Sr. Comendador Suarez goes up by first steamer to make preliminary arrangements; he is well and favourably known in Paraguay, where he has been on several occasions well received, by the authorities. Next month a large remittance in specie is expected from London wherewith to begin operations.

Dec. 29, 1871.

Arg. Bank shares are firm at 12½ prem, buyers 1160 shares changing hands at that price. The business of this bank is second to that of no other private bank in this city.

Roads and Bridges stock is enquired for a 87½.

The Municipality of Rosario is about to issue bonds to the extent of 150,000 patacons, with a 15 per cent. interest. All the Municipal property is pledged to the payment of these bonds; still they will not be dealt in to any large extent in this market.

December 30th.

The chacra known as Santa Maria, in the partido of San Martin, has been sold to Mr. Garcia for $1,300,000 m/c., Don M. Magallaens broker.

The Rural Society distributed last year selections of seeds from Chile to 120 persons interested in arboriculture, including Messrs. Hale-Coffin, McClymont, Newton, Stegman, Lynch, Chapeaurouge, Casares, Colman, Craufurd, Elortondo, Lezama, Malcolm, &c. This society continues to render valuable services to the rural interests in a thousand ways.

We understand that a party has arrived in town from Cordoba to claim the reward of £10,000 offered to the Argentine Government for the discovery of coal in the Argentine Republic. It seems the deposits are found on the direct route of the proposed line from Cordoba to Tucuman, about 20 leagues from the former city. Competent authorities are said to consider it a good specimen of coal, and the veins are reported of great extent.

The Mortgage Bank, in front of the *Nacion* office, will open its doors on Tuesday, with a capital of two million hard dollars. It will be a branch of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres, with a separate Board of Directors.

The Rural Society's Annals gives the production of wool all over the world as follows:—

Great Britain and Ireland,	161	mills. stg.
Australia, ...	159	"
U. States, ...	177	"
R. Plate, ...	207	"
Other countries, ..	497	"
Total,	1,191	"

January 2nd.

A rumour was current among usually well informed brokers that the Provincial Bank had arranged to remit their National Bonds to London. This most important step is with a view to facilitate the exchange market as the deposit of such securities will empower the directors to draw as occasion may require to the extent of one million sterling; it will also enable the Provincial Bank to make advances on such securities with greater freedom than is the present practice. The National Bonds with the guarantee of the Provincial Bank are to be taken at par valuation.

A new French importing house—Messrs. Loutonfreres and Co.—commence business in Montevideo to-day.

The fine Brazilian steamer Curumba, of the Matto Grosso line of steamers, belonging to the Messrs. Conceicao, has entered the dry dock of Captain Manton at Colonia to undergo thorough repairs, having been almost run down some time ago in the Upper Paraguay by a Brazilian ironclad. The Curumba is a steamer of 1000 tons burthen; nevertheless she entered the dry dock without the slightest difficulty, and according to the contract with Captain Manton, is to be completely finished in twenty days. The repairing of so large a steamer as the Curumba at Colonia, and in so short a space will prove to the commercial community the capabilities of this dry dock at Colonia, which, up to the present, have been somewhat overlooked.

The sale of the hull of the doomed America took place in Montevideo; it realized 430 National Dollars—F. Paullier, purchaser. It is thought that with the aid of divers, the purchaser will be able to save a good deal of the machinery, &c.

On last Friday a special agent from England arrived at Montevideo, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for laying the telegraph cable between Montevideo and Rio. It appears the cable is now on its way out.

Jan. 3, 1872.

Silk industry promises to attain much importance in the River Plate. Mr. Nessler and an Italian gentleman have a large establishment of silk-worms in the old quinta of Dr. Casajemas at Barracas, and are making arrangements to send the seed of silk-worms to California, as the Chinese breed is decaying. Mr. Gentili is gone to Montevideo to start another establishment there, similar to the one he has at Rosas's old barrack at Palermo.

January 5, 1871.

The death of Mr. F. H. Wells, late manager of the house of Ashworth and Co., was announced by telegram. The news spread a gloom on 'Change. Mr. Wells came to the Plate in 1855, after a previous twelve years' residence in Brazil, and ever since has been a resident of Buenos Ayres, where he was universally esteemed. During the terrible yellow fever epoch Mr. Wells resided the whole time at his business house in this city. He died on the 4th December at Manchester, in his 48th year.

Mr. W. P. Young, the manager of the National Tramway Co., has arrived per Tycho Brahe, with Mr. Chapman, his assistant. Mr. Young has had many years' of tramway experience, speaks Spanish fluently, and we doubt not will make his lines second to none in Buenos Ayres.

Advices from Montevideo to-day report the carrying out of McArthurs Telegraph Concession, which amounts to an estaffel of the Lamas Concession as far as the Banda Oriental is concerned. The representative of the new Telegraph Company has taken offices alongside the Montevidean Telegraph office, in Montevideo, and is busy making surveys of the coast at Maldonado &c. The Tycho Brahe has brought out the wire for the land portion. It came to Hett, Yarrow & Co., and we understand is for Carrasco's concession.

Yesterday Messrs. Livingston sold a portion of the Almagro real estate held by them at reserved price, the part sold is the least valuable of the property, and embraces the brick kilns, &c., near the railway.

Messrs. Lamport and Holt are determined nor to be outdone by any of the new lines of Rivet Plate steamers. The punctuality and efficiency of their line is known to every merchant. They are now having built two magnificent steamers, the Galileo and the Leibintz. These steamers will be about 3,000 tons each, and will be 26 feet longer than the Kepler. The old Galileo, so well known here, was sold some time ago to a Spanish company.

There is every probability of a new Chilian and Liverpool line of steamers shortly being started by Messrs. Isway, Emery, and Co., of Liverpool. As yet no agent in this city has been appointed.

January 8th, 1872.

The plans of the Southern Railway to Flores are now approved by government, and the Chas land will now be expropriated in the regular way. Materials for 40 miles of the road have been lying for the last six months at the Salado station. All the orders for materials for the other branches have been countermanded at home.

Argentine Bank shares, 12 sold, at 12½ prem.; buyers at this rate, but no sellers.

Advices have come out by the mail of the opening of the Banque Central of Antwerp, started by Germans and Belgians, viz.:—

Bethmann—Frankfort.
Lemme—Antwerp.
Oppenhenn—Cologne.

The *Press* mentions that the Directors of the Provincial Bank have replied to the lengthy note of the Minister of Finance respecting the negotiations for drawing and taking bills of exchange on Europe as well as for the establishment of a regular agency in Europe by means of which the Provincial Bank can attend to such matters as Government Loans, The Directors are of opinion million sterling in England to allow of these exchange operations at 3 and 6 months. As security for such credit the Provincial Bank would lodge with the Bank of England the National and Provincial Bonds it at present holds, fixing their value at 75, and obtainning from the National and Provincial Governments a modification of the Bonds, converting them into pounds sterling, so as to render them negotiable in London.

Messrs. Rodriguez and Larrazabal sold on Saturday in the Villa de Mercedes, by order of the Court, some valuable real estate property. The following were the prices obtained.

13 squares, 100 varas } 9 " irregular }	appraised in $172,000, sold for 330,009.		
1 lot wtth house valued at	87,015	sold for	76,600
1 lot ground 38 varas	38,830	"	31,930
1 solar 41x40 "	9,000	"	14,480
1 " "	6,000	"	7,840
1 " "	4,000	"	2.940
1 " "	44,000	"	51,200

The quinta
Total realized 511,990, being 151,145 over the legal valuation—rather a splendid result for a country sale.

The auction of Mr. Rom's land tn Calle Piedad between the Lacrose Tramway Station and the Plaza Once Railway was suspended owing to Mr. Rom having sold the site, 90x70, for 270,000 m/c to Messrs. Kenny Brothers, whereupon they intend to construct a large barraca. This sale is important, as it shows the steady rise in property thereabouts. But recently Mr. Rom purchased this land for 150,000 m/c.

The sale of 16 squares of land to Mr. Castro was announced to-day, for 1,600,000. The land is situate in Barracas.

Messrs. Balbin and Plowes annouuccthe auction of the stock on the splendid estancia called the "Barrancosi," in the partido of the Saladillo. The stock consists of 26,000 sheep, 2,000 head horned cattle, 450 mares, and some horses. The auction comes off on Friday, 12th instant, at the auction mart, 19 Pern.

January 10, 1871.

It was rumoured on 'Change to-day that very alarming advices had come from Corrientes. Still well informed parties state that Lopez Jordan has not invaded, and the affair is merely local.

There was a sudden reaction in the bond market to-day. During business hours prices ruled very weak. For cash 5,000 sold at 70½. For Saturday 14,000 at 70½. At after hours, however, business in bonds ruled much brisker, and prices at once advanced to 70½. Over 100,000 bonds sold, of which 80,000 for the 15th at 70½. At a late hour there were many buyers on time and for cash, and this sudden turn in the market is attributed to the very favorable news respecting wool and tallow received per Garonne.

The Alps is now loading her howeward cargo Mess. C. H. Benn and Co, brokers. She sails from this port on Sunday, 14th inst.

Argentine Bank Shares, 20 sold at 13, at which there are buyers.

These was sunshine amongst the wool buyers and barraqueros to-day owing to telegrams having come out per Garonne, announcing the sale of some of the new wool shipped per Lacydon, at the splendid price of 2.55; many of the principal dealers, however, state that this price was for Montevideau wool and not Buenos Ayrean, nevertheless, buyers are in high spirits. One well known English barraquero has within the last few days bought 1,600, bales at low prices. The market now rules as follows.

Good wool not under 82.
Middling 76 to 80.
Inferior 70 to 75.

The toll on the Boca Road is now offered on contract. Bids will be received up to the 15th inst. Messrs. Casares, at their barraca in the Boca, hold returns of the tolls for the last seven years, which can be seen on application.

The telegram from Montevideo to-day gave the following:—

From Rio, Calderon; Genoa, France; Santa Catalina, Araguary; Havanna, Fomento; Hamburg, Fides Parthenope; Havre, Buffon; Glasgow, Maggie Brown; Swansea, Beatrice. Wool and sheepskins up in Europe. Salted hides weak in England. New York—Montevidean hides, 25½.

A very important sale of tallow was announced to-day—2000 bordaleses tallow, 14½; 500 pipes at 15 rls.

A very large party of merchants and others leaves at 9.30 in the morning to visit the Boyne.

The tolls now earning on the new Puyredon bridge at Barracas amount to 50,000 per month, which gives a splendid return on the capital.

Advices were received to-day from the Crawford surveying expedition. All well.

The Lake Bruce entered to-day, having made a splendid run on. The s. France, with ex-President Mitre on board.

The almacenero firm of Antonio Rocha e Hijos, so well and favorably known in this market, notifies the public that all the retail stores in town and camp belonging to said firm have been sold, and all further responsibility of said firm in said shops, &c. is now at an end. This well-known firm carries on as usual the wholesale almacen business.

Jan. 11, 1872.

The Bond Market ruled flat to-day, owing to the intense heat, and the consequent very poor attendance on 'Change. The heat this morning was so excessive that at 6 a.m. the thermometer ranged at 83 out at the Lomas de Zamora. The reaction of yesterday was lost sight of to-day. Only 15,000 sold cash at 70½, but at after hours bonds were freely offered for cash at 70½, no buyers. For Saturday, 3000 at 70½; for 21st, 20,000 at 70½. It was said to-day that over a million of bonds have to be delivered on half the bonds are ready, but many think Monday, the bonds are ready, but many think the buyers will find it hard to take such a large amount up.

Exchange was done to-day at 51d-51⅛ and 51½. A large business done, chiefly at 51⅛. On Antwerp 5.46 to 5.48. On France 5.55.

Roads and Bridges Stock, quoted at 86. Municipal Bonds at 89-90. Within the last few days a well known broker took 250,000 pats to the 8 per cent.; now, however, the Minister takes no more, but renews his bills falling due at 8 per cent.

There was no telegram from Montevideo to-day owing to the storm, but the France brought up the Montevidean and Garonne papers.

The English papers per Garonne are to 13th. There is nothing strikingly important in them; we hold them over until our next issue.

The Ptolemy has left for Rosario; she sails from that port on the 13th, from San Nicolas on the 15th, and from Buenos Ayres on the 20th.

Mr. Moore, purser of the Boyne, was on 'Change to-day. The Boyne will take a few bales from here, but she has 1,500 bales cotton engaged at Pernambuco, and coffee at Rio.

In the South Market to-day, owing to the readful heat, there was nothing done up to 9 o'clock. In the North Market the sales to-day were as follows:—

2,000	ar. good wool at	87
2,000	do.	82
1,400	do.	75
5,000	do.	78
8,000	do.	82

Mr. Stuart, of the Rio Cuarto Railway, arrived to-day. The works are now out 52 miles from Villa Maria. The government has given a small force to protect the works. Mr. Stuart's bill against the government amounts to 260,000 pats.

There was nothing much talked of on 'Change to-day save the wool telegrams per Garonne. It appears that the sale at 2.55 was solely for Montevidean parcels: but telegrams have been received here by some barraqueros announcing sales of Buenos Ayrean wool at 2.25. The wool market to-day showed an improved tone: nearly everything in is sold. One large parcel belonging to Judge Carril, 30,000 arrobes, is now in. Mr. Unzue has the sale of it. The wool comes from the Judge's large estancia at the Saladillo, and his new estancia (Cascallares) at Lobos; it is in prime condition, and will doubtless fetch a high price.

January 12, 1872.

The bond market ruled very flat to-day. One broker delivered 100.000 bonds to-day, and it was remarked that the bonds were all new and of a recent date. There were no sales cash. but for to-morrow 9,100 were sold, opening at 70½, and closing at 70⅝. At after hours sellers were offering at 70½, but no buyers. For the end of March 1,000 at 72. There is much said about the row in Corrientes and the credit of the Government. Many think that until the next Presidential election comes off we shall have nothing but revolutions &c. throughout the country.

Exchange was done on England to-day at 51⅛ and 51. Over £300,000 sterling passed for the packet.

The telegram from Montevideo to-day gave the following:—Paper, 3⅜. Exchange 63½-63¾. 16,000 arr. wool at 36½, 4,000 do, 35. 4,000 dry hides at reserved rate. A cargo of Sunderland coal at 10 pats. Also 12,000 arr. wool sold yesterday at 36½.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.
			BRITISH.			
Ship	Fort George	712	Warren	Sept.	13	Gas Co.
Barque	Taranaki	506	Benson	Oct.	8	J. C. Shaw & Co.
Do.	Eugenia	669	Charon	—	11	Fournar & Co.
Barque	Margaret S. Wier	649	Macmarrie	—	16	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Kintara	637	Wright	—	31	Devotto bros.
Do.	Mary A Marshall	518	Carlie	Nov.	6	Gas Co.
Barque	Lyra	441	Farrell	—	7	Gas Co.
Ship	Golden Spur	606	Ritche	—	9	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	Cereol	294	Kerr	—	15	Armstrong.
Barque	Countess of Fife	496	Stafford	—	16	Zimmermann & Co.
Barque	Marion Nell	359	Waters	...	17	Lumb bros.
Do.	Emma Ives	649	Stanley	...	17	Armstrong.
Barque	Emma Parker	302	Burt	...	23	Grieve & Co.
Do.	Falcon	550	Scott	...	25	Zimmermann and Co.
Do.	Impulso	190	Humphreys	...	30	Order.
Brig	Fairlina	603	McKenzie	—	30	Mateo.
Barque	Amoy	706	Meckler	—	30	Boyd and Co.
Do.	Glostinin	399	Goodridge	Dec.	1	Lumb bros.
Barque	Queen of Davon	343	Easson	—	1	Grieland.
Barque	Randolph	549	Graiger	—	1	Armstrong.
Do.	Sterlingshire	582	Mercie	—	1	Madero.
Do.	Exam	304	Brown	—	1	Martels and Pfeiffer.
Do.	Paraguay	349	Gubbs	—	1	Gas Co.
Do.	Duesberg	839	Gaudichs	—	2	Hale and Co.
Ship	Bra-mar	413	Strandfor	...	3	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Rialto	647	Lawler	...	5	Arning & Hintz.
Barque	Rio de la Plate	487	Barnes	—	5	Zimmermann & Co.
Barque	Tidal Wave	318	Jones	—	7	Lenuz bros.
Do.	Rotument	434	Gordon	—	9	Armand and Autier.
Do.	Roebuck	470	Morel	—	9	Order.
Do.	Sophia	486	Norton	—	11	Madero.
Do.	W H Harkess'	757	Crene	—	12	Green & Co.
Ship	Queen of the Age	312	Hill	...	13	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Wye	312	Saunders	...	13	Mort and Co.
Brigantine	Signal	233	Mountain	...	18	Darbyshire and Co.
Brig	Starbeam	320	Lees	...	21	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	Don Diego	607	Hilzen	...	24	Drysdale and Co.
Do.	Windward	323	Davies	...	24	Order.
Barque	M A Evans	358	Hughes	...	25	Order.
Do.	Jane Rowland	358	Moulden	—	25	Cotfin & Son.
Do.	Alliance	495	Pelitier	—	30	Arnaud and Co.
Do.	Rivoli	259	Graham	Jan.	2	Pinzoni bros.
Brigantine	Dove	390	Wade	—	7	Zimmermann & Co.
Barque	Queen of the Bay	646	Kitchen	—	8	Cearel for Rosario.
Do.	Warrior	205	Barclay	—	9	Mantels and Pfeiffer.
Lugger	Glenesk	464	Hawson	—	9	Order.
Barque	Eugenia	491	Neel	—	9	Darbyshire & Co
Barque	Toronto	310	Coleman	—	9	Drysdale & Co.
Barque	Luke Bruce	333	Hill	—	10	Order.
Barque	Somerville	509	Copland	—	—	
Barque	Asterion					
			AMERICAN.			
Barque	Kate Harding	714	Harding	Nov.	26	Hale and Co.
Barque	Phelina	515	Chase	—	28	Bean and Co.
Barque	La Plata	354	Crowell	Dec.	1	R pes.
Do.	Susan A Blaisdell	615	Sawyer	—	1	Lean and Co
Barque	Samuel E Spring	514	Small	—	11	Hale and Co.
Barque	Tatay	562	Stilton	—	13	Dry-dale and Co.
Barque	Commerce	529	Berry	...	16	Drysdale & Co.
Brigantine	John Sherwood	373	Bursley	—	25	Hale and Co.
Barque	Wheatland	444	Welsh	—	30	Bean and Co
Brigantine	Carrie A Winslew	489	Mealy	Jan.	31	Hale and Co.
Barque	Archer				10	
			GERMAN.			
Barque	Amaranth	366	Steinbock	Nov.	3	Bonnemasen and Co.
Barque	Favorita	248	Kraffi	...	21	Marini & Co.
Brigantine	Patria	169	Witt	—	27	Harris Bros.
Barque	Estafetta	337	Larchenau	Dec.	1	Hale and Co.
Barque	La Plata	150	Malkenbuhr	—	14	Waruholts & Co.
Brigantine	Alma	137	Kroger	...	16	Do.
Do.	Johanne	183	Ahrens	—	18	Order.
Do.	Pfeil	237	Pernoul	—	18	Peters.
Lugger	Penajulu	219	Appen	—	23	Moore and Tudor.
Do.	Susanna	317	Loth	—	23	Sievers and Meyer.
Barque	Der Ringente Jacob	336	Wallas	—	25	Moore and Tudor.
Barque	Ludwig	257	Schulke	—	28	Arning and Hntr.
Brig	Eliza Both	404	Falck	Jan.	1	Luders and Co.
Barque	Meta	180	Lindemann	—	1	Peters and Co.
Brigantine	Johannet	122	Mullemann	...	2	Deetjen and Co.
Do.	Panama	463	Nielsen	—	7	Mollier and Co.
Barque	Cedar	445	Rohlf	...	7	Clausen and Co.
Do.	Hong Keng	200	Oom	—	7	Marini and Co.
Lugger	Maria	169	Higge	...	8	Gowland Koch and Co.
Brigantine	Worwarts	359	Meyer	...	11	Green & Co.
Barque	N. Struve	194	Struve	—	11	Boio bros.
Lugger						
			FRENCH.			
Barque	Antonio	505	Olivier	Oct.	16	Arnaud and Co.
Barque	Brave Lourmel	307	Rignault	Nov.	26	Apestiguy bros.
Do.	Oriza	939	Caussy	—	27	Arnaud & Co.
Do.	Georges et Matilde	368	Flotard	—	27	Order.
Do.	Maldonado	690	Taul	—	30	Vergez & Co.
Ship	Gaulois	419	Mony	Dec.	1	Lasalle and Son.
Barque	Bluche	435	Rose	—	2	Arnaud & Co.
Do.	La Heve	678	Burel	—	4	Durand and Co.
Do.	Jeanne Postch	593	Fortin	—	10	Order.
Do.	Vaillant	306	Commier	—	11	B. A. Tramway Co.
Brig	Adolph Thiers	789	Bourge	...	12	Green & Co.
Ship	National	850	Sovet	—	20	Bonnemason and Co.
Do.	Santiago	460	Lebris	...	20	Apestegny Bros.
Barque	Prefet Paul Feart	461	Bara	...	26	Rembaud and Co.
Do.	Don Julia	345	Boissolier	—	27	Lalanne and Co.
Barque	Amelie	243	Larroque	Jan.	1	O Peters and Co
Do.	Amiral de Montainac	343	Machet	—	2	Zumaran and Co
Do.	Bernardin St Pierre	743	Thomas	—	10	Arning and Autier.
Do.						
			ITALIAN.			
	Sel Amici	683	Dodero	Sept.	23	Sivori & Schiaffino
Barque	Rocco Becondo	731	Cervetto	Oct.	7	Lavarello.
Barque	Nicoline	549	Orero	—	9	Order.
Lugger	Marco Polo	320	Antonino	—	20	Pieretti and Co.
Barque	Teresa Rocca	643	Bosio	—	22	Rocca.
Barque	Tre Fratelli	493	Sessarega	Nov.	2	Delfino and Ferro.
Barque	Bartolomeo Padre	638	Quartino	—	13	Cassanello and Co.
Do.	Nicolo	460	Oberti	—	16	Do.
Do.	Fortunato	738	Marini	...	16	Delfino.
Barque	Arpocrate	490	Ballestrino	Dec.	1	Degiovanni.
Do.	Gio Batta Daste	624	Cafferino	—	1	Order.
Barque	Diva	158	Majorella	...	1	Ledasma bros.
Do.	Santena	545	Gotteo	—	2	Pizretti and Co.
Brigantine	Marina Marana	458	Marana	...	13	Arnaud and Co.
Brig	Beppino A	606	Ansaldo	...	23	Sivori & Schiaffino.
Barque	Ernesto	253	Burgarelli	—	23	Pini Roncoroni & Co.
Do.	Sta Elena	562	Chiesa	—	30	Order.
Do.	Amiciria	458	Boilero	Jan.	7	Rocca Piazzio & Co.
Barque	Antonio	414	Cheti	—	8	Serna Pla and Co
Barque						
			SPANISH.			
		149	Aremon	Nov.	3	Ocha and Co.
Brigantine	Safo	176	Manau	—	15	Rodriguez.
Polacra	Juanita	230	Durall	—	23	Llavallol & Son.
Brig	Nuera Casimira	189	Manau	Dec.	2	Ochea and Co.
Brigantine	Paula	275	Rodriguez	—	2	Llavallol & Sons.
Barque	Rosario	205	Sosa	—	28	Ochea & Co.
Brigantine	Alfredo	548	Oga	Jan.	1	Perez & Co.
Barque	Luna Nueva	195	Darall	—	7	Citilsa and Co.
Brig	San Antonio	137	Mateos	—	8	Order.
Brigantine	Ondina					
			DUTCH			
		313	Hinsman	Oct.	27	Labarthe and Co.
Brigantine	Jeannette	264	Altman	Nov.	10	Benn and Co.
Brig	Aquarius	174	Hazewinklo	Dec.	2	Marini andCo.
Lugger	Solide	185	Nyland	—	8	Pants and Co.
Brigantine	Speculant	115	Versteeg	—	30	Palma & Co.
Brigantine	Anna Sanders	205	Tholen	—	14	Meyer and Co.
Brig	Johanna Meyer	116	Scholtens	...	18	Moore and Tudor.
Brigantine	Henriette	127	Botjo	—	18	Pants and Co.
Do.	Elizabeth	161	Rapp	—	21	Order.
Do.	Nelly	171	Hidde	—	25	Moore and Tudor.
Brig	Mijverhard	148	Wildeboer	—	28	Berro Braga & Co.
Brigantine	Concordia	167	Freie	Jan.	2	Berro Braga and Co.
Brigantine	Jacob	172	Meihuizen	—	3	Order.
Do.	Dirk Pieter	183	Kuipers	—	8	Devotto bros.
Do.	Ida	160	Keyser	—	8	Pants and Co.
Brig	Ja tica Maria					
			SWEDISH			
		531	Swensen	Nov.	14	Order.
Barque	India	585	Norden	—	24	Escutary and Co.
Barque	Fosterlindet	493	Nashoim	Dec.	6	Escutary and Co.
Do.	Juno	328	Lindberg	Jan.	7	Order.
Barque	Jacharias					
			NORWEGIAN.			
		434	Olsen	Nov.	9	Order.
Barque	Collector	641	Stephersen	—	15	Madero.
Do.	Lovfald	394	Sardberg	—	17	Hale and Co.
Do.	Sendemanden	293	Bothser	...	18	Warnholtz & Co.
Barque	Byfoged Lindahl	357	Olsen	—	16	Pechet and Co.
Barque	Velox	400	Thesen	—	26	Mantels & Co.
Barque	Fr yer	460	Olsen	Dec.	3	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	Morland	500	Trolensen	Jan.	—	Arnaud and Autier.
Barque	Vidjasens	154	Jagersen	—	2	Order.
Barque	Flora	420	Bergh	—	6	Do.
Brig	Magnus Lagaboter	416	Johannesen	—	7	Cleared for Rosario.
Barque	Concordia	416	Sorensen	—	8	Do.
Do.	Ilma					
Do.			DANISH.			
Ship	Dorothea Melchior	622	Harbo	Jan.	11	Luders & Co.
			AUSTRIAN			
Brigantine	Capreccio	255	Micarch	—	30	Arnaud & Co.
			RUSSIAN.			
Ship	Suomi	734	Hiden	Dec.	4	Daireaux and Co.
			PORTUGUESE.			
		169	Alvino	Sept.	30	Lejesma bros.
Schooner	Joven Rita	196	Costa	Nov.	13	Perez and Co.
Brigantine	Destino	244	Junior	Dec.	28	Order
Brig	Boa Sorte					
			BRAZILIAN.			
Brig	Claudia	250	Oneto	Nov.	10	Etchegaray and Co.
Brig	Carmen	334	Viera	—	22	Perez and Co.
Brigantine	Imenez	198	Fentella	Dec.	1	Perez and Co.
Do.	Cyro	203	Maria	...	6	Order.
			BELGIAN.			
Barque	Ville d'Anvers	393	Copp-nolle	—	11	Order.
			ORIENTAL.			
Barque	Maldonado	263	Debarbieri	Nov.	25	Delfino.
			ARGENTINE.			
	Cosmopolita	253	Pereira	Nov.	1	Order.
Barque	Tere a	155	Demaria	Dec.	4	Order.
Brigantine	Juan F Pearson	526	Gould	...	11	Hale and Co,
Barque						

List of Steamers in Port, January 12, 1872.

Ariadne, Alps, Boyne, Aguila, La France, Menzaleh and Ptolemy at Rosario.

B. Ayres, Jad. 12, 1872.

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUA AND Cc

101--Calle Cangallo--103

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the the great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositors a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interes will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. Maua & Co.,

M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. %) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL AND GREAT BRITAIN.

FOR ANTWERP,
The Steamship
CITY of RIO DE JANEIRO,
1507 Tons,
Captain HAIRBY,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP,
Via Montevideo and Brazils,
ON
FRIDAY,
9th of FEBRUARY,

Carrying H.B.M.'s Mails,

And landing Passengers and Specie, &c., at SouthLampton.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

RATES OF PASSAGES,
As follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 1st Class.....	$ 50
Bahia.....	70
London, Liverpool, and Glasgow..	£35 sterling.
Southampton	35 "
Antwerp	35 "
Do. 3d class.....	17 10
Other Ports above	15 0

The usual allowance made to families.

First-class Return Tickets, with a deduction of 25 per cent.. available for Twelve Months.

Tickets granted to Parties here wishing to bring out their friends.

Cargo received on board until the Evening of the 8th of February.

Parcels and Specie (on which freight must be prepaid) will be received at the Agent's Office up to Twelve o'Clock on the Day of Sailing.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers.

Letters received at the Post Office only.

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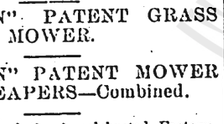

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A 320 Tons Register—Iron built.
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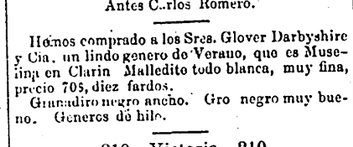
Consignees—Messrs DARBYSHIRE, JORDAN and CO. 115 3pj11



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These Machines are very light in draught, and only require one man and two horses each, for working.

To be sold cheap, and liberal terms for payment allowed if required.

Apply to ALFRED BOUSFIELD, 247½ Calle Peru. 114 15p d &w4 j11

BOLSA DE COMERCIO.

La Assamblea Annal en que se debe dar cuenta de la Administracion y proceder a la eleccion de los miembros que deben integrar la Camara de Comercio, tendrá lugar el Miercoles 17 del corriente a las 3½ de la tarde.

Buenos Ayres, Enero 9 de 1872.

EL SECRETARIO.
g | 111 8p j11

BANCO FRANCO-PLATENSE

El consejo de administracion de dicho Banco avisa a los Sres. accionistas que, en virtud del informe annual presentado en la sesion general, se ha acordado pagar un primer dividendo correspondiente al ultimo semestre del año pasado, y cuyo importe ha sido fijado en *seis pesos fuertes* ($t. 6) por cada accion de *cien pesos*.

Dicho dividendo es pagadero a presentacion de las acciones, en todos los dias habiles de este mes en Montevideo, Calle del Rincon num. 45 - en Buenos Ayres, Calle Cangallo num 87.

Montevideo, 9 de Enero de 1872.

El Secretario.

1 | 11 15p j11

AGUIAR CONLAZO Y CIA.

210—Victoria—210

Antes Carlos Romero.

Hemos comprado a los Sres. Glover Darbyshire y Cia. un lindo genero de Verano, que es Muselina en Clarin Malledito todo blanca, muy fina, precio 70$, diez fardos.

Granadino negro ancho. Gro negro muy bueno. Generos de hilo.

210—Victoria—210
Antes C. Romero.
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A GOOD OPPORTUNITY presents itself for an active, intelligent person with a moderate capital, to enter into an established cash business, giving good results and which can be largely extended.

Apply by letters A.B C. at this office.
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SE ALQUILA, la linda y comoda casa Calle del Peru, No. 53, esquina de Victoria. Tiene siete piezas empapeladas, cocina, aguas corrientes, y demas oficinas. Para tratar Calle Cangallo 87, de 10 a 4 de la tarde.
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CAMELIAS,
Hyacints, Renoncelas, Marigolds, Lillies white and variegated.

SEEDS
Of Fruit, Flower and Vegetable.

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The powerful Steamer RECRUIT, Capt. Main, is ready to tow vessels to Ports in the River Plate, Parana, and Uruguay, on moderate terms.

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MUNICIPALIDAD DE LA CIUDAD.

Por el presente aviso se llama á licitacion á todos los que quieran presentar propuestas incluyendo á los que ya las hubieran presentado, para la quema de las basuras del municipio bajo las bases siguientes:—

1.° Presupuestará el costo de los hornos o aparatos necesarios para dicha quema.

2.° Presupuestará asi mismo el gasto diario del combustible y demas, reparo que por el invento, o indicará el tiempo que necesitan para plantearlo.

3.° Manifestaran tambien, el modo como han de condensar el humo, a fin de que no sea incomodo o nocivo al publico, acompañando los planos respectives.

4.° Especificaran el premio que exijen de la Municipalidad por la venta de su invento.

5.° Las propuestas serán claras y terminantes, debiendo ser presentadas el 25 del corriente a las tres de la tarde al Consejo de Gobierno Municipal, el que hara dar lectura de ellas en presencia de los interesados y notificar a cada interesado las demas propuestas.

6.° El proponente deberá construir á su costo los aparatos, los que junto con el premio, serán pagados por la Municipalidad con sujecion al art. 5.°, despues de verificar por una comision nombrada *ad hoc*, durante quince dias, que ellos responden á los fines mencionados en los arts. 1.° y 3.°, y recibidos en el menor tiempo de las obras.

7.° Las obras serán practicadas con intervencion del Ingeniero Municipal, en lo que se refiere a su solidez, pudiendo este rechazar los materiales que á su juicio no correspondan.

8.° La Municipalidad no abonará en ningun caso suma mayor por construccion que la presupuestada.

9.° La Municipalidad se reserva el derecho de no aceptar las propuestas presentadas, si las creyere inconvenientes á sus intereses.

Buenos Aires, Enero 4 de 1872.

MIGUEL ESTEVES.
B LLORENTE,
Secretario.
r | 78 20p ju6

GREAT NEWS
FOR BUENOS AYRES

Gentlemen's Order Clothing, at London Prices.

RODGERS, BAKER, and CO.

A Suit of Clothes to measure, for $600.

RODGERS, BAKER, and CO.

The only Shrinking Machine in Buenos Ayres.
All Summer Materials shrunk by
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A nice all wool Trousers tomeasure, $150

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Bedford Riding Trowsers, of best London Cord, $250.
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A large assortment of Woollens, specially adapted for Camp Customers.

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43—SAN MARTIN—43
BUENOS AYRES,

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FOR
LA POPULAR ARGENTINA,
213½ CALLE PIEDAD.

FREDERICK DENNEHY
Supplies parties with the Prize Deposit Actions of this Company, effects Insurances on Capital or Life, procures the Advancement of Money on Mortgages, and obtains liberal Interest for Depositors.

FREDERICK DENNEHY
Has on hands for Sale and to Rent several House in the City and Suburbs, Cattle and Sheep in the Camp, and Estancias in almost every Partido of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

FREDERICK DENNEHY
Undertakes the Purchase, Sale, or Renting of Houses, Estancias, &c.; the Sale of Cattle and Sheep; expedites Law Suits, Liquidations, Testamentaries, &c. Copies or translates Legal Documents, draws up Contracts, &c., and attends to all communications from the Camp.

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Wool and Produce Brokers.

5——CALLE DEFENSA——5

Daily attendance at South Plaza and Corrales.

Letters, &c., by troperos, coming to corrales, to be left at the Casilla of Gaspar Reissig.
245 xp n22

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Y
Confiteria de San Isidro.

A DOS CUADRAS DE LA ESTACION.

Este establecimiento sin rival en la Campaña de Buenos Ayres, por las mejoras que su dueño ha introducido en él este año, ofrece á sus numerosos favorecedores, y á los amantes del campo—
Cocina esquisita,
Vinos de todas clases,
Cuartos Amueblados de lo mejor,
Carruages para paseo,
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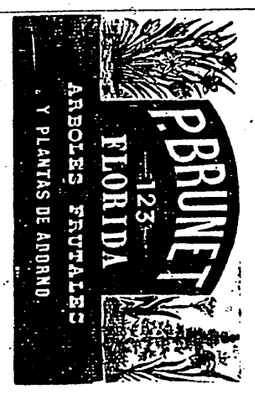
195—CHACABUCO—105.
ENRIQUE VIGNOLLES
r | 163 1m d2.



MUSICA EN MONTEVIDEO!

MAS BARATA QUE EN EUROPA.

Habiendo hecho un arreglo nuevo y muy favorable con los primeros editores de Europa y deseando poner la musica al alcance de todo el mundo, tengo el placer de anunciar a mis numerosos favorecedores en Montevideo y Buenos Ayres, que he resuelto vender mi surtido de musica (el mas completo que hay en la America del Sud), á la mitad de los precios a que he vendido hasta la fecha.

En Operas, Metodos y Estudios se hace una rebaja especial.

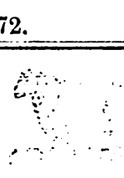
Por cada paquete se recibiran las ultimas publicaciones.

Montevideo, Diciembre 18 de 1871.

G. BEHRENS,
LIBRERIA Y ALMACEN DE MUSICA,
101—Calle Zavala—101.
Montevideo.
| d

ENGLISH CARPENTER,
JOINER, and CABINET-MAKER.

Mr. CHARLES LUSK, for many years resident here, will receive Orders at his Establishment, No. 18 Calle Piedad.
h | 6 1m j 19



MUCKFORD'S SULPHUR CARBOLIC ACID DIP.

An anti-poisonous preparation for applying to Sheep.

This preparation, of which the good effects are so well known and highly appreciated by the Sheep-farmers in Australia, has been proved recently in this country with the most beneficial results, as will be seen by the following testimonial from the manager of one of the most important Establishments in this Province:—

"In October 1870, immediately after Shearing, I dipped all our rams, which, at the time, were in low condition and generally scabby. I so dipped in February 1871 all the pure French Flock, and found in both instances that the result was to my satisfaction.

The improvement in condition, particularly of Rams after dipping, was very marked.

I therefore do not hesitate to recommend this Dip to all Flock Masters.

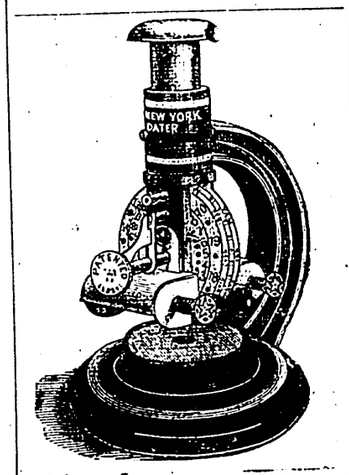
It meets all the requirements of a thoroughly goo and efficacious Dip, and being entirely free from Mineral Poisons, does not injure the health of the animal nor the staple.

The simplicity of its preparation for use, in efficacy and its cheapness render it a most valuable acquisition to all Estancieros in this country.

Estancia del Espartillar, June 5th, 1871.

Signed P.V.A. REID.

Sold in iron drums of 5 and 10 gallons. each by Zimmermann, Fair & Co., No. 7 Calle Bolivar, Buenos Ayres, and Calle Sarandi, Montevideo, who will give further particulars and pricelist or application. 144 2m n12



HOLT'S RIBBON HAND STAMP,
For use of Banks, Houses of Commerce, Offices, &c.

Requires no ink, prints with ribbon, and has the dates till 1880. Took the Gold Medal in the Paris Exhibition, and has received Medals in many Exhibitions in the States.

This Stamp has been introduced in Montevideo and in Buenos Ayres.

The following certificate is from houses in Montevideo, which have had the Stamp in use during six months past:—

Montevideo, October 5, 1871.

The undersigned certify that they have in use the Ribbon Hand Stamp, known as Holt's, manufactured by Secombe Company, of New York, and that they are well satisfied with the same, and consider it the best they have ever used.

Signed by
Lezica, Lanus and Frynn, Scott, Yarrow and Co.; G. R. Gepp, Francisco A. Gomez, Fales Kuck r, Administrador de Correos; Empresa del Gas Real, Hnos., I. Guillot, F. Veiga, PP Maua and Cia., B. Pixoto, Mattos, Paiva & Ca., Clausen, Rathje & Cia W. D. Evans, A. Carlevaro é hijo, Miguel Gumma y Ca., A. Demarchi, hnos & Ca, E. Fynd & Ca., Thos. H., Howard, Congeico & Co,, and many others.

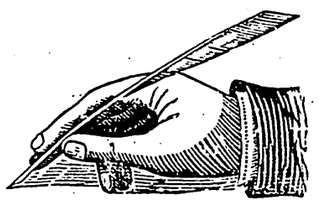
In Buenos Ayres this Stamp is in use in the Custom House, Wanklyn's Bank, many of the Offices of Government, and more than two hundred houses of commerce, lists of which will be given hereafter.

Agent for South America,
J. F. BAILEY,
DEPOSITO IN BUENOS AYRES,
NuevaLibreria Inglesa,
75——SAN MARTIN——75
(Almost in front of the Bolsa.)
In this Establishment may be found all styles, and sizes of this Stamp, with and without dates suitable for every use to which Stamps are applied. 77 1m j9

SEWING MACHINES.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the best inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,
206—Venezuela—206.



PHONOGRAPHY.

Arrangements have been made with a duly qualified and certificated Teacher of Phonetic Shorthand, to give instructions in that useful and elegant accomplishment in connection with Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, by Mr. O'Dwyer, who has made upwards of 1,000 good writers since his arrival in Buenos Ayres.

Classes for the study of Shorthand meet every Evening, from Seven to Ten, and Private Lessons given any hour during the day, commencing on the 2d January, 1872.

Terms—On application at the
ENGLISH COLLEGE,
191——CALLE ARTES——191
| d28

COMPANIA DE BOMBEROS VOLUNTARIOS.

En una reunion preparatoria que los miembros de la Comision que suscribe tuvieron el Jueves 4 del corriente en casa del Sr. Don Alejo Novares, queda convenido que se invitaria a la juventdd de todas nacionalidas a reunirse el Martes 19 del corriente a las 8½ en punto de la noche en las salones del Remate de los Sres. Mitre y Vedia y Ca. Cangallo 47 a 63, a fin de tomar medidas tendentes a la organisacion y dotacion de una Compañia de Bombas y otra de Hachas y escaleras.

En vista del importante objecto de esta reunion y de la urgente necesidad que existe en esta populosa ciudad de cuerpos de bomberos bien disciplinados y dotados, capaces de superar poderosamente a la estincion de los incendios que con tanta frecuencia se producen, la Comision que suscribe espera que una numerosa concurrencia ocurrira al presente llemado.

Enero 5 1872.
LA COMISION.

IMPROVED PIANOS.

Constructed especially for this climate, guaranteed to be of the finest tone, and finished in the most elegant style,

157—CALLE FLORIDA—157
451 xp j12

Hennessy's Brandy.

The undersigned beg to advise the arrival of further supplies of this celebrated Cognac, consisting of the classes—One Star, Three Stars, and V.O. (very old). The excellent quality of this Brandy is uniformly and regularly maintained, and it can therefore be recommended with the fullest confidence to the consumer. The brand commands the largest sale at the highest prices in the principal markets of the world.

The subjoined statement of the shipments from Charente to the United Kingdom for the year ending 31st December, 1870, will, we trust, be a proof of its superiority to all other marks

	Equivalent.	in Cases.	in Gallons.
James Hennessy and Co.	Puncheons, Hnds.	18,997 ..	2,329,76 ..
Martell and Co.	"	19,408 ..	248,504 ..
Participation Charentaise.	"	15,463 ..	131,322 ..
Otard, Dupuy, and Co.	"	1,339 ..	5,976 ..
Jules Robin and Co.	"	4,467 ..	9,292 ..
Jules Duret and Co.	"	1,312 ..	8,104 ..
Sundries.	"	1,239 ..	6,373 ..
Total	"	37,326 ..	196,410 ..
		24,699 ..	3,254,827
		80,504 ..	605,371 ..
		79,478 ..	8,98n,342

On Sale at the principal Almaceneros an Grocer

GEORGE BROWNELL & CO.,
Calle Maipu, No 11.

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No 2,901—Eleventh Year | Buenos Ayres Sunday January 14, 1872 | Circulation, 3000.

MAUA BANK,
101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously agreed under conditions established for such cases of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is acted on in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to begiven to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sts Ft, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, RioJaneiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH:

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor,	.. 12	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6	"
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY		
For balances in our favor ..	.. 12	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6	"
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper		"
Do. do. do. gold		"
Do. 30 days' do. paper		
Do. do. do. gold		
Fixed deposits from		

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

Jan. 1, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steam packet BOYNE,
3000 Tons, 500 Horse Power,
Captain ——

Will leave this Port for Southampton, on the 14th JAN., 1872, at four p.m., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, &c., and calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent, and Lisbon.

PASSENGER FARES:

First-class to Southampton..	£35	and upward	
Ditto Lisbon.....	32	Ditto	
St. Vincent	180	fts	
Pernambuco	120	"	
Bahia	110	"	
Rio de Janeiro	70	"	
Montevideo	8	"	

SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon and Southampton at £20 sterling, and to Montevideo at $14.

THIRD CLASS-PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon at £12, and Southampton at the rate of £15 sterling.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available or twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money.

FAMILIES.

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money f charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult cabin passengers.

CHILDREN,

From Three, and under Eight, to pay ¼th.
" Eight " Twelve " ½
" Twelve " Fourteen " ¾

For those under three years of age one will be carried free, and any other at the rate of three years.

SERVANTS,

Accompanying their employers to pay two hirds of the lowest rates established for adult aloon passengers.

FREIGHT.

SPECIE to Brazil, Lisbon and Southampton.....	½	per cent.
" Havre and Paris,.	1 5-16	"
" Montevideo,.....	½	"
PARCELS, not over one cub. foot	7s.	6d
Above one " two "	11s.	6d
" two " three "	15s.	0d
" three " furteen "	6s.	per foot

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

For further particulars please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents,
No. 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

I BEG to advise the Commercial Public of Buenos Ayres that I have this day sold to Mr. Thomas McDougall the Naval Store situated in Paseo de Julio Nos. 45 and 46. All claims in favor or against said stor will be settled by me at my residence, No. 103 Calle Florida.

B. Ayres, 19th Dec., 1871. H. ECKELL.

In reference to the above I beg to intimate to my friends and he public in general that the business will henceforward be carried on under th style of McDougall and Wilson, and hope be strict attention to merit a share of patronage.

B. Ayres, 19th Dec. 1871.
THOMAS McDOUGALL.
188 1m d30

Guinness's
CELEBRATED
Extra Stout.
IN QUARTS AND PINTS;

Bottled in Dublin, and guaranteed by SPECIAL LABEL from the Brewery.

On Sale at
WILLIAM BARRY & CO.,
161—Calle Potosi—161
171—xp,m17

MACLEAN & CO,
SHIPBROKERS
And
GENERAL CUSTOM-HOU E AGENTS,
4—CALLE RECONQUISTA—4
BUENOS AYRES.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE.
60—CALLE SAN MARTIN—60
(Opposite the Provincial Bank.)

The great er part of our Stock is renewed semi-onthly by importations, direct per Steamer, pecially forthis Establishment.

Every Article warranted.

xp ept.

A LOS ACCIONISTAS DEL
Banco Franco Platense.

Se previene á los accionistas de dicha Banco, que el Directorio en Montevideo, ha declarado un dividendo de 65 fts. moneda Oriental por accion, correspondiente al 1er semestre de ejercicio del Banco.

En consecuencia se invita á los accionistas a pasar por la sucursal del Banco, Cangallo 87, a recibir el dividendo estipulado.

h | 101 5 pj 10

NOTICE.

A PARCEL at this Office for E. HARRY WOODS, Esq.

London and River Plate Bank,
(LIMITED.)

London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital.....	£2,000,000	Sterling
Subscribed Capital.....	1,500,000	"
Reserved Fund	155,000	"

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having ap proved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills Coupons, &c., for Collection—and of lodging Valuable Property in the Treasury of the Bank for custody.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in their Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travellin abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,

No. 40 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:—

Montevideo,	Antwerp,
Rosario de Santa Fé,	Amsterdam,
Cordoba,	Hamburg,
Valparaiso,	New York.
London,	Rio de Janeiro,
Liverpool,	Genoa.

All the principal Towns of
SCOTLAND and IRELAND.
Paris, Madrid,
Bordeaux, Barcelona,
Marseilles, Vigo,
Bayonne, Corunna,
Santander.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR,
MANAGERS.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies inaccount current,	3 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal	3½ "
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,	5 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal,	5 "

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.

On debit balancesin account current in both currencies,	10½ percent

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR.
Buenos Ayres, Aug. 16, 1871.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
Established in this City,
Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

Office—112½ CALLE FLORIDA.—Up Stairs.

DIRECTORS—
Thomas Armstrong, President.
Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
Francisco F. Moreno, Manager,
Ambrosio P. Lezica.
Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariano Casares.
Bernardo Yturraspe.
George Temperley.

GERMAN KLEINAU.
[Late of the German Cavalry.]
VETERINARY SURGEON,
137—BELGRANO—137

Infirmary at moderate charges.

Apply to Messrs. Towes de Barry and Co, Barracas, or Messrs. L. L. Jones ond Co. Chomists, 60 Florida.

126 xp s12

SODA WATER.

Prepared after Schweppe's method, and manufactured by
C. W. SPARK and CO.,
at their Steam Works, corner of Calles Lorea and San Juan.
Order Office, 64 Calle Piedad. 339 xp n30

CROWN MARK.
ON SALE,
The Celebrated Port & Sherry Wine,
CROWN MARK.

In cases of 1 and 2 dozen bottles.

Apply to—
JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
56 San Martin.

r—116 1md21

Albert Gebbie and Co.

A. GEBBIE and CO.,
Have on hand a variety of
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
And other Cloths.

An Assortment of
READY-MADE SUITS,
For Men and Boys.
A large Stock of Shirts, including White, Blue-striped Jean, Wincey, &c., in Cotton and Melton, and Crimean Black and White Check Shirts, in Wool. Guaranteed good.
Socks, Stockings, Collars, Scarfs, Pocket-handkerchiefs, Cricket Belts, good Braces, Hats, &c.

Also a few Saddles, well suited to Carro use.

27—CALLE DEFENSA—27

FLY KILLING PAPER.

For destroying all kinds of Flies, Wasps, Ants, and Mosquitoes.

This paper contains in its composition a property which attracts the insects.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Spread each paper on a dish or plate and keep moist with cold water two or three times a day,

On sale at
CRANWELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
30—Rivadavia—30
g | 135 1m d22

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	BARADERO,
SALTO.	AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—
private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 5 do., do., specie.
To private depositors,
in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—
Discounts in currency, 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. specie, 7 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m2w

CAJA DE CREDIT.
21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Office Hours—Ten a.m. to Five p.m.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current:—
Interest paid at the end of each month.
Gold or Paper, ...6 per cent. per annum.
Do., 30 days ..7 do., do.
Do., 6 months..8 do., do.
Do., 12 months 9 do., do.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.

P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1869.

THOMAS KENNY AND BROTHER,
WOOL AND PRODUCE BROKERS.
682—CANGALLO—682

Daily attendance at the Plaz Once, South Plaza and Corrales.

Letters, &c., by troperos coming to the South Plaza, to be left at Messrs. M. Smith and Co.'s Almacen Buena Vista. 7,xp,n3

CORRALES AND WEHMANN
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
AND
Agencia en General de la Campaña,
Wool and Produce Brokers.
OFFICE:
No. 377 CALLE LIMA.
161,xpn19

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers.
Office:
146—CALLE CHILE—146
91—xp,jly28

JOHN AND HENRY SPRAGGON
Wool Brokers.
52—CALLE PIEDRAS—52
Buenos Ayres.

DONOVAN AND CO.
Wool and General Produce Brokers,
683—CALLE RIVADAVIA—683,

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105.

PORTS AND SHERRIES OF SANDEMAN

The Undersigned begs to inform the Public that they have been appointed Sole Agents by Messrs. George G. Sandeman, Sons & Co., of St. Swithin's-lane, London, for the Sale of their well-known and appreciated Ports and Sherries.

Supplies have just come to hand in Quarter and Octavo Casks, which are now offered on sale, and as they have been carefully selected by Messrs Sandeman and Co., of Oporto, and their Agents in Jerez, we can confidently recommend them to the connoisseurs of really good and sound Wines.

GEORGE BROWNELL & CO.,
Sole Agents,
CALLE MAIPU, No. 11.
281..x pa 24

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL:
£1,600,000 STERLING.

The undersigned are duly authorised to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

The reputation and standing which this Company has secured during the sixty-six years it has transacted Business throughout the world, together with the large and undoubted security which is offered for all its obligations, will, it is hoped, secure for it a share of the public patronage.

The most liberal rates offered, and Losses adusted without reference to the Head Office.

MANTELS AND PFEIFFER,
Agents,
19—CALLE CHACABUCO—21
176,xp,sept pd5

THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital:
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

In addition to the unlimited liability of upwards of One Thousand Proprietors, the Company has

INVESTED FUNDS

to the extent of £3,630,615 sterling, and an

ANNUAL REVENUE

of £1,347,146 sterling.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to effect Insurances against losses by Fire on Buildings, and Merchandise in Private Stores, Custom-house Proper and Bonded Stores; also on Private Dwellings and Quinta Houses, in or out of the City, at favorable rates.

Settlements for losses arranged here by the Agents under a Power of Attorney, without reference to the he d office.

Apply between Eleven and Three daily, to
F. NEILD and CO.,
164 Calle Piedad.
308 x p

WANKLYN & CO.,
108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108

From 1st of July until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—

In account in our favor ..	..	12 per cent
" against us ..	..	6 "
30 days fixed ..	..	6 "
60 " ..	..	7 "
90 " ..	..	8 "
30 days' notice ..	..	7 "

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased at current rates, and

BILLS of EXCHANGE issued on—

The NATIONAL BANK, London, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, Edinburgh, and all its BRANCHES in SCOTLAND; or payable in LONDON.

LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., our London Agents.

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.
GRANET, BROWN, & CIE., GENOA.
VIDAL & QUADRAS, HNOS, BARCELONA
MANUEL BARCENA & HNO., VIGO.
TOMAS DE LA CALZADA, SEVILLE.
AUGUSTO JOSE DE VILA, CORUNNA.
WANKLYN & CO., MONTEVIDEO.
E. F. DAVISON & CO., NEW YORK.
LOUIS LEMMÉ & CO., ANTWERP.

WANKLYN AND CO.,

Are authorised to issue the CIRCULAR NOTES of the NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America. Travellers will find that these Notes form the most eligible mode of carrying money.

LETTERS of CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK, or by any of the above-mentioned Banks and Firms.

COMMISSION is charged only on amount used.

LETTERS of CREDIT in EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange (without any charge.)

These Credits can be obtained on plication from

The NATIONAL BANK, LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, EDINBURGH, and all its Branches in Scotland.

LUMB, WANKLYN, and CO., LONDON

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

The names of the Branches of the National Bank and the British Linen Company Bank, may be seen at the Office of

WANKLYN AND CO.

Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1871.
251 xp 31

MIXTURA PARA TERCIANAS DE JAYNE,
A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, &c.

This class of diseases, so common in all parts of the world, and especially prevalent in malarious districts and vicinage of water courses are almost invariably accompanied by more or less derangement of the liver, and frequently by a defective action of the digestive organs.

The mere breaking of the Chill is but a step towards completing a radical cure. The various organs of the body, especially the stomach and liver, must be brought to a healthy and vigorous condition before a permanent cure can be established, and this fact has been specially kept in view by Dr. Jayne in his treatment of these complaints. The use of Jayne's Ague Mixture in conjunction with the Sanative Pills, as prescribed in the directions which accompany each bottle, will not only

Break up the Chills,

But restore the system more particularly the liver and stomach, to a sound condition, and so prevent a relapse of Fever and Ague, by thoroughly

Eradicating the Disease,

And the best evidence of this is the invariable success which has always followed the administration of these remedies, as attested by the certificates published annually in Dr. Jayne's Almanac, and the wide-spread popularity of the Ague Mixture in those districts of the United States, where these diseases, for which it is adapted, most prevail.

All Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines are prepared only at 242 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, and are sold by Druggists everywhere.

Sole Agents,
JOHN EASTMAN and SON,
9 and 11 Calle Defensa,
BUENOS AYRES.

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charge are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on Europe
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance
HOTEL DE LA Z
Corner of Calle

JOHN FORREST and CO.,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
44—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—44
And
86 CALLE DEL PUERIO,
Rosario.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICE

The fast and commodious Saloon Steamer,
EDWARD EVERETT,
Will leave for ROSARIO, every SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY, from the Tigre.
No extra charge in train for self or luggage.
Agents—SCURIANO and HIJO, Calle Cuyo, 38½

WASHING and IRONING well and speedily executed, at the House for Immigrant Girls, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, No. 248 Calle Chacabuco.
90,xp,m

JOHN WALKER
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97
(Corner of Moreno.)

GUINNESS'S CELEBRATED STOUT,
PALE ALES, &c.
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97
ALL PARTIES

Indebted to the late Firm of Barry and Walker, are requested to call and settle their espective accounts without further delay.

JOHN WALKER,
97——Calle Defensa——97
146 xp jy18

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND ASSAYING.

Analyses of Waters, Manures, and other Materials of Agriculture and Commercial interest, as also Mineral and Bullion Assays, are undertaken by Mr. JOHN J. J. KYLE, Professor of Chemistry, National College.

Particulars as to fees, &c., may be learned on application at the Laboratory, National College Calle de Bolivar; or at the Antigua Botica de Marenco, corner of Calles Florida and Tucuma
h | 32 m 6

ARGENTINE BANK.
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANARCARSIS LANUS.

The rate of interest until further notice will be—

ALLOWS.

On account current, - 6 per cent. per annum
Thirty days' notice (for the present), - - 7 " " "
Ninety days' notice, - " " "

CHARGES

On specie and currency 12 " " "
Money advanced on current account.
Bills and pagares discounted on conventiona terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.

MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, July 1 1871 xp5m

TONICO PARA EL PELO.

Jayne's Hair Tonic
Cleanses the Scalp from Scurf.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Removes all Dandruff from the Hair.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Cures Eruptive Diseases of the Scalp.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Excites the Scalp to healty action.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Prevents the Hair from falling off.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Prevents Premature Greyness.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Prevents the formation of Bald Spots.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Causes the Growth of new Hair.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Reclothes Bald Heads with new Hair.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Cleanses the Hair from all Impurities.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Will render the use of a Wig unnecessary.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Will reproduce Hair lost in sickness.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Keeps the Hair moist and the ends from splitting.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
As a beautifier of the Hair unsurpassed.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Gives the Hair a rich and glossy appearance.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Will promote the growth of Whiskers.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Will quicken the development of moustaches.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
As a dressing for the Hair is unexcelled.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Is delightfully Perfumed.
Jayne's Hair Tonic
Should be on the Toilet Table of every Lady and Gentleman.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
Will please the most fastidious, and its continued use will keep the hair and scalp in a clean and healthy condition.

Sole Agents,
JOHN EASTMAN and SON,
9 and 11—Calle Defensa—9 and 11

P.S.N.C.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

EXTENSION TO CALLAO.

Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in..	21 days
Liverpool to Montevideo	26 "
Liverpool to Valparaiso.....	38 "

The Company's Steamers are appointed to sail from Montevideo for Liverpool and intermediate ports,

On the 12th and 27th of every MONTH,

And for Valparaiso on the 8th and 25th of every MONTH,

(With some slight deviations, of which due Notice will be given), carrying Mails, under Contract with her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General.

The Ports of Call are, sailing from Liverpool—
BORDEAUX,
SANTANDER,
LISBON,
RIO DE JANEYRO,
MONTEVIDEO,
SANDY POINT,
VALPARAISO,
ARICA,
ISLAY.
CALLAO.

SAILINGS FOR WEST COAST:

The Royal Mail Steamship
GARONNE,
3,500 Tons, 650 Horse Power.
S. S. HOLLOWAY, Commander,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Liverpool, on the 8th of January, and will sail shortly after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

The Royal Mail Steamship
ARAUCANIA,
3,000 Tons, and 600 Horse Power,
J. WEAVER, Commander,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Liverpool, on the 24th of January, and will sail shortly after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL, &c.

The Royal Mail Steamship
CHIMBORAZO,
3,600 Tons, and 650 Horse Power,
P. C. PETRIE, Commander,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 11th to sail on the 12th of January for Liverpool and intermediate ports.

The Royal Mail Steamship
MAGELLAN,
3,000 Tons, and 600 Horse Power,
J. W. SHANNON, Commander,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 26th, to sail on the 27th of January, for Liverpool and intermediate ports.

Table Wine is supplied by the Company to 1st, 2d, and 3d class passengers.

None of the above Steamers will leave this Port before seven hours after their arrival

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTEVIDEO:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3d Class
Liverpool	35	25	15
Bordeaux	35	25	14
Lisbon.....	35	25	12
Rio de Janeiro....	12	8	4
Callao.....	50	38	20
Islay	45	31	17
Arica.....	45	34	18
Valparaiso	40	30	15

Return Tickets [not transferable] avail-able for Twelve Calendar months, from date of issue, are issued to First-class Passengers and their servants accompanying them, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on total passage money.

Outside Berths, £6 extra.

For further particulars apply to the Agents
YARROW, HETT, and CO.,
Calles Perez Castellanes, No. 98,
MONTEVIDEO.

Carabassa's Bank.
127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

ALLOWS

In Account Current.....	6	per cent.	per an.
On a fixed term 30 days..	6	"	"
" " 60	7	"	"
" " 90	8	"	"

CHARGES

For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cent, per annum.
Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.

Bills drawn and taken on London, Paris, and Bordeaux.

Buenos Ayres, July 1st 1871.
JOSE CARABASSA.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT
FOR THE
CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE:
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE.
Señor Don Victor Martinez.
" " Eduardo T. Mulhall.
" " Francisco Alcobenaas.
" " Julio Sanchez.
" " Dr. Vasivilasso.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
OFFICE:
112½ CALLE FLORIDA (Up stairs.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1870.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Hard Dollars, 3,014,940:64.
No. of Policies, 2,896 | Securities, $f1,315,157:02

It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money," the object of LA BIENHECHORA could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public, so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate capital, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband the small means, and, in the end, attain a competency.

It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution, by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current as large interests as in any part of the world.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA receives Deposits of from Five Patacones per Annum up to any amount in Weekly, Monthly, or Yearly Instalments.

☞ Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Offices of the Company 112½ (altos) Calle Florida, Buenos Ayres

NOTICE TO SHIPOWNER AND SHIPMASTERS.

The Marine Railway at Colonia being in working order, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges, a deduction of 25 per cent. having been made since the 1st of July, 1871:—

Sailing Vessels and Steamers of over one hundred [100] tons, English or American builder's measurement, will pay a rate of seventy-five (0.75) cents per ton gold, for being taken up. Each nominal horse power of engine in steamers, will be charged for as an additionalton of measurement.

Sailing Vessels or Steamers, whose entire registered tonnage and horse power of engine does not equal one hundred (100) tons, will pay the rate of one hundred [100] tons.

All cargo will pay one dollar, twelve and a-half (112½) cents in gold, per ton, for being taken up, and the regular rates for laying on.

For laying on the Rail way, from the hour the Vessel or Steamer is properly up, for each twenty-four (24) hours, fifty-six and a-quarter (56¼) cents. per ton, in gold, and any twenty-four (24) hours entered upon will be charged as a full day.

Vessels and Steamers must be provided with sufficient crew and lines while being moved into or out of the cradle.

Wrecked Vessels or Steamers, whose bottoms re broken, will not be taken at the regular rates, but must make an especial agreement with the Company's Agent at Colonia.

No charge will be made while laying on, for Sundays or stormy days, when no work can be done below the load line of the Vessel or steamer.

Railway Bills must be cashed, or acceptably provided for, before the Vessel or Steamer will be launched, and any detention of the Railway for the settlement of Bills will be charged at full rates.

A fine Machine Shop, Blacksmith Shop, and Brass Foundry connected with the Establishment. Machinists, Boiler-makers, and Shipcarpenters always on hand; and Shipowners will find it to their advantage to have all their work contracted for at the Dock.

The Company have immense Batracas ready for the storage of cargoes, with Wharves, Launches, &c.

B. D. MANTON, Agent.

RUBIO & FOLEY,
Agents in Buenos Ayres.

ENGLISH SEMINARY
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,

115—Calle Convencion—115
MONTEVIDEO.

This Establishment will be reopened Monday, January 15th.

Boarders, half boarders, and day scholars received.

d 44 1m j H L MILNE.

SAMUEL BOOTE'S
Photographic Warehouse.
86—CALLE PIEDAD—86

Will be OPENED about the 10th JANUARY.

This Establishment is meant to supply a want long felt by Photographers in this country, viz., a place where they could get all their requisites of the Best Quality and at Moderate Prices. Hitherto they have had either to send to Europe for what they wanted at great expense and delay, through not being in the trade, besides having to get a far larger quantity at once than they needed or else they had to content themselves with what they could get here at some of the houses that occasionally got out a few sundries, but of inferior quality and at exorbitant prices.

THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT

(Dedicated exclusively to Photographic Goods) Will be conducted on the most liberal principles, and altogether in the English style. The stock, which has been selected personally by the Proprietor in Europe, will always be kept up to the standard, both as to quality and variety, thus ensuring to Customers a ready supply of whatever they may want, and at prices that will contrast favourably with those they have hitherto paid.

The supplying Complete Sets of Apparatus, at Low Prices, to Amateurs and Itinerant Photographers will be made a special branch; and Parties in the Country, or elsewhere, who have a little spare time, will find this a most instructive as well as remunerative amusement, at a very small outlay.

An early visit to the Warehouse is respectfully solicited, as the Stock is too extensive to give any details here.

154, 1 m d24

FRANCO-PLATENSE BANK.

BRANCH OFFICES,
G. STUMP.

87—Calle Cangallo—87

It discounts Bills, Promissory Notes, Vales and all other Commercial, Banking, or industrial obligations.

It advances Money on Public Fonds.

It receives Money at Interest for fixed periods and in Account Current.

It issues Bills of Exchange and Circular Notes on Paris, Bordeaux, Marseillee, Bayonne, Pau, London, Genoa, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Vienna New York, Philadelphia and Montevideo.

RATES OF INTEREST.
THE BANK PAYS:—

1.	For balances against it in Account Current	4 to 7	p%
2.	" Sums on Call with Cheque..	3	"
3.	" Deposits at 15 Days.....	6	"
4.	" " 1 month	6	"
5.	" " 2 to 3 months	8	"
6.	" " 4 to 6 "	9	"
7.	" " 7 to 12 "	10	"

CHARGES

For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cen per annum.

Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

G. STUMP.

THE THEORY OF PURGATION,
Applied to the
Liver, Kidneys, Skin, Stomach, and Bowels.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect
PURGATIVE PILLS,
Perfectly tasteless—Elegantly Coated.

'Materia Medica' contains, in its repertoire, many purgative and cathartic agents that, for ordinary purposes, opens the bowels, and through what is called a 'perisaltic' movement, purges from the alimentory canal the fæces, and this is all. Such agents, for the purpose of cure, or removal of any settled cure, are perfectly useless.

Dr. Radway has completed one of the most essential discoveries in medical chemistry—in the combination of vegetable substances, for the purpose of a Purgative, Aperiant, Counter-Irritant, Alterative Pill, that can be taken or administered with the absolute certainty of securing thorough evpulsion of all decayed and decomposing element of the human body, and also safe to take in the most malignant of Eruptive Fevers. In cases where the mucuous membranes of the internal viscera are suffering from Ulceration, Inflammation, or from

LIVER
Gastric, Biliary, Pancreatic Complaints,

Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS

Supply the only Vegetable substitute for CALOMEL OR MERCURY.

In Radway's Pills you have the medicine that will secure quicker, more thorough and better results than will be gived in from three or more different prescriptions of the medical practitioner. As a proof of this—You are seized with a bilious attack! Doctor prescribes blue pills or calomel. Next, come drastic aloetic pill or powders, to work off the effects of the blue pills this prostrates you, and a tonic is next given, to a gentle aperiant, whereas one dose of Radway's Pills will do all the work that the three or more prescriptions are given for, without running any risk from mecurialising or salivating the system.

Radway's Pills.

In Radway's Pills the true principle of purgation is secured—not alone to the office of dismissing the fæces and excrements from the bowels, but these rumors that are checked or stopped in their passage through the Skin, Kidneys, Lungs, and all excreting and secreting functions; for if these excrementatious secretions belonging to the skin, liver, lungs, kidneys, are interrupted in their escape, they become products of decay and decomposition, and must be purged from the living body through their proper channels; hence the purgative qualities of Radway's Pills extend to the secretions of the Skin, Kidneys, Diver, &c.; whereas not one of the advertised Pills claim to act beyond the bowels.

How to take Radway's Pills.

Their daily use.

In doses of one or two pills, by all persons of a full habit of body, subject to giddiness, rush of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, and all those subject to fits, will not only keep the blood from becoming congested or clogged up in the blood vessels, but will equalise its circulation, and prevent sudden attacks of apoplexy, disease of the heart, congestion. Persons who will take one of these Pills every day will not suffer from Head-aches, Dizziness, Hysterics, Fainting Spells, Pains around the Heart, and a hundred other disagreeable symptoms.

DYSPEPSIA.

One of Radway's Pills, two or three hours before dinner, taken daily, will keep the system free from Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, &c. &c.

TO-DAY.

Auction at Las Conchas.

At Five p m. the Highest Ground and Best Locality at the Tigre, on the banks of the stream, the quinta of Karl Schultz, will be sold in Forty-eight lots, all well planted.

d...167 1p j14

Father Fahy Memorial.

The Rev. L. M. LEAHY begs to announce to the people of his District, that a full Report of the above-mentioned movement shall be prepared for publication by the end of the present month.

The Albaceas of the late Canon Fahy beg to acknowledge the receipt, per Mr. J. J. Murphy, Salto, of the sum of $8,000 m|c. as the first instalment from Salto towards the Father Fahy Memorial Fund.

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE

English, Spanish, and French taught.
Special attention paid to past Science.
Examinations public.
No Pupils under 11 years of age admitted except on conventional terms.
For further particulars application may be made to the College, or at No. 48 Calle Reconquista.
January 1st, 1872.

COLEGIO INGLES.

112—CALLE DE LAS ARTES—112

The Classes were RE-OPENED in this Establishment on the 8th inst.
There are Vacancies for Boarders, Half-boarders, and Day Scholars.
150 3p jy14 W. D. JUNOR.

THE AGENTS OF Messrs. J. STOTT And CO., and Messrs. J. FINLAY And CO., of Liverpool,
Are hereby notified of my arrival at Fray Bentos, and are requested to communicate with me (in care of the Liebig Extract of Meat Company), relative to a homeward freight, as per Charter Party, dated Liverpool, 27th Sept., 1871.
WILLIAM JONES,
Master of the English Brig,
"Sir R. M'Clure."
Fray Bentos, January 12, 1872. 157 3p j14

BOOKS—BOOKS.

WANTED, to purchase all sorts of Books, in English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, &c.

103 Calle Potosi.
158 3p jy14

FURNITURE.

ALL sorts of New and Second-hand Furniture Bought and Exchanged.

273 Calle Cerito,
157 3p jy14

JAMES SCHERRER—Formerly Medical Practitioner in St. Gall (Switzerland) and received in Buenos Ayres, resides in Calle Maipu 175. Consultation from 8 9 in the morning and 2 to 3 in the afternoon. 152 1m jy10

FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board if required. Tramway passes the door. Apply at No. 76 Calle Callao. 158 3p jy14

WEHELY, GIMENEZ & Co, notify, the public that Don Adolfo G. Salas has retired from their firm, and Don José M. Gimenez enters as Partner, the business of the house continuing under the same firm as before.
C. B. WEHELY.
EMILIO GIMENEZ.
r | 166 3p jy14

PAQUETE INGLES recibe cartas y diarios Hoy hasta las 3 de la tarde.
Agencia, Yf-rnet & Co., Mayo, No. 94

MARRIED COUPLE.

A MAN and WIFE, with first-class references are open to an engagement in town or country. The husband can care a garden or horses: the wife as cook or nurse.
Apply 'Alexandra,' at this Office.
3p jy 14

WAITER.

WANTED, an experienced WAITER. Apply at 72 Calle de Mejico. Any hour. 153 5p j14

WANTED, a Servant Girl, to mind children and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 478 Calle Cuyo. 154 3p jy14

WANTED, a Nurse, to attend to children, at an English estancia. Apply at 105 Calle Piedad, between the hours of two and four in the afternoon. 160 3p jy 14

WANTED, a Servant Girl to mind children and make herself generally useful. Apply Calle Cuyo. 478. 154 3p jy14

WHILE waiting for a Cough to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial Affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which will cure the most stubborn Cough and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

HOY, para el Rosario, San Nicolas, y escalas, en combinacion con el Ferro-Carril del Norte, desde el Tigre, por el tren que saledel 25 de Mayo, à las 7 de la mañana, con el Gran Rebajade Precios el vapor 'Edward Everett.'
TARIFA:
Pasages de Camara en cuartos esplendidos $9
Do. en Salon general 7
Do. de Proa 4
Los boletos del tren se obtienen gratis en la agencia y no se cobra flete por quipages. Recibe carga recibida y entregada en del muello de Tigre, en la agencia.
Para Bahia Blanca, la goleta Nacional Juanita Agentes—Manuel Soriano, é Hijo, 38½ Cuyo

LETTERS.
A R Hayman, A. Murray, Smith, Chalmers, R W Stoate, Annandall, Ruchanan, Davis, Tallon, Barrett, Skinner 2, S Colton, Kuhlstedt and Company, Dawson, Bracken, H T Bultoel, G Wright, Don Fischer Trenenfeldt, A J Sharpe, C Boulen, Escurra, Ciril, Mrs Burns, M'Cann, M'Kiernan, Collins, Munro, D F Trenenfeldt, Mrs. John Wigley, G B. Wright, Nock, Miles, M'Guire, James Lynch, Conacher, Clark, Harlord.
NEWSPAPERS.
Stewart, Leech, J Smith, Wright 2, Adlie, Hayman, Rote, Grimmond 2, Frostick, Annandale, Smith, Marryatt 3, Nock 2.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE STANDARD.
DAILY, per Month..... $30
WEEKLY..... 2)
PACKET EDITION, single copy 2
Do. Do. mailed from Office, including postage (per an.) $2
Advertisements per line per day, $1
Do WEEKLY, one insertion, 5
Do. Permanent, at conventional rates.
"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere"
CICERO.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1872.

THE GAUCHO REFORMER.

Emilio Castro governs the province, but the Gaucho rules the camp. We can teach the Gaucho nothing, because he claims a superiority of his own, and is satisfied with it. We may conquer Indian territory, and set up in every partido alcaldes, judges, and "comandantes;" but there is something in the physical history of the camp which surpasses our philosophy, and which, when we study it, seems to be the main stay of its present low moral type. The politics, the literature, the whole science of the camp seems to be comprehended in a single monosyllable—the "knife." It is the true symbol of camp industry and camp life. Talk not of the plough in connection with the camps of Buenos Ayres! it is like the grafting of a rose tree on an ombú, to plant the plough in the Pampa. Is camp reform possible? We answer, no! We have all watched the progress of the camp since the fall of Rosas; we have seen the march of foreign enterprise and industry here and there from north to south, with Gauchoism like an ebbing tide, retreating before the bleat of the sheep. But now and then the tide returns, the wave breaks over the legitimate barrier planted by industry; true, the billows recede, but only to return again and beat in still further on the shore, carrying up high and dry the barque of industry and beaching her on the quicksands of Gauchoism.

The real proof of what a nation is is the sum total of its actions. Judged by this standard, we know at once the measure of the camp. We can stand aloof from Government decrees and newspaper articles. We gauge the camp by its own barometer, and if we discover the inferiority of the Gaucho, we can also trace its cause to the miserable framework of institutions, excellent in well regulated cities, but detestable in open plains.

But is the Gaucho inferior to us? Should not the question rather be, are not the people of cities and towns inferior to the children of the plains? Is not the Gaucho, after all, our master? who denies it? Who that witnessed the scene in the streets of this city on last Friday can rebut the charge? Eight mounted, armed citizens bringing in one Gaucho, who had been just arrested outside for murdering a man on the highway. There was that in the malignant scowl of the Gaucho as he passed through the streets which spoke the undying feud between his class and the civilian. We paused as the cavalcade passed, and asked ourselves, are the townspeople; with all their wealth and elements, a match for those villains? and Conscience at once answered, No!

To put down a revolution, or even fight a foreign enemy, we are all able: we can chase a rebel from partido to partido, and finally drive him out of the province, no matter what are his elements or strength, because our institutions are so framed, and the moral and physical powers of the country are combined for the struggle; but to punish crime we are impotent.

Let us make a clean breast of it. Our courts, police, nay, our very institutions are useless; the vagrant Gaucho, with the blade of his "facon," cuts through them all. The government of this city may be regarded as effective, if you will; but the government of the camp is a sham. The people pay this Government, support this Government; but to defend their lives and their properties outside they must strip to the fight, for the authorities are impotent, and who can gainsay it? Nor can we impeach the Governor or his Ministers for any breach of trust. We all admit that the Governor does his best; but that best is useless. Twenty years ago life was much safer in the camp than to-day. Native estancieros who lived in the far south never went about their lands armed to the teeth, as to-day. The system of camp rule was admittedly severe; but that rule was essential; and we must go back to that system, if we seek to work any improvement. Liberty in the camp is synonymous with crime; camp Republicanism is license, and murder, and rapine. Governor Castro knows this; his Ministers know this; every one in B. Ayres knows this; yet there is no relief, no remedy.

Our Republican Government is both for town and camp; distinctions cannot be made; and camp reform is but a *dream*. No man who has ever lived in the camp questions the intelligence of the Gaucho. Quick, sharp, and bright, if well handled he has all the stamina requisite to make a good citizen; but the bane of the Gaucho is his liberty, the knife his ruin. Abolish that vagabond liberty which stamps him a vagrant, bind him to his "rancho" home by the strictest passport system, teach him to respect the laws by making him first fear them, and there may be some hope of a "bona fide" camp reform.

Crime defeats the Government, and crime defeats the people. Our courts are useless, our police somniferous, our prisons mouse-traps. The sun does not shine on a land where crime enjoys so much impunity as in Buenos Ayres. We all admit it: but where's the remedy? The remedy is simple, but our public men lack the decision of character to carry it out. Go, look for that murderer who passed through town yesterday, and you will find him in the yard of the Cabildo, chatting carelessly and taking maté with the other prisoners. Were we really sincere in our efforts to punish crime, that villain would be shut up in a cell, heavily ironed, to-morrow tried, and the next day executed. Summary justice and summary punishment is what we require. It will come yet; but not until some terrible event shakes our society, sweeping off the moral varnish which coats our civilization, and striking new life into the now ossified functions of our debilitated community. The Gaucho will be the victim, but the Gaucho will be the reformer.

WEST COAST MAILS.

LATEST FROM CHILE.

THE CARACOLES MINES.

We have files from Valparaiso to Dec. 30th.

The question of Patagonian guano was the subject of an interesting debate in the Chilian Congress. All the members seemed agreed that the Straits of Magellan belonged to Chile, but some were for free trade in the matter of guano. Finally the project of the committee was made law, giving a concession to Don Manuel Ramirez for the extraction of 3,200 tons guano at 8 hard dollars per ton.

The Chilian press is much offended with the Tribuna of Buenos Ayres for calling them Gascons, but adds that the question with Buenos Ayres will probably be settled amicably.

The proposal to send to N. America for iron-clads is postponed. The standing army for 1872 is to be 3,568 rank and file. The fleet 5 war-steamers under Admiral Williams.

The Caciques Llancaqueo and Purran begged an interview with the Government, to solicit the renewal of their subsidies and supplies for the Pehuenches. Numbers of these Indians are at Antuco buying corn, and Major Baines has set out across the Andes to demand the extradition of 3 famous murderers named Ayala, Perez, and Valleja, held by the Pehuenches.

Deputy Francisco Puelma has been appointed to settle limits with Bolivia: there is talk of a secret treaty between Bolivia and Peru, which causes some jealousy.

The chiefs of the Fire Brigade for 1872 are Messrs. Arlegin, Budge, Garland, Bello, Friedrichsen, Broune and Lastarria.

One of the oldest French residents, M. Manuel Espic, who had for 40 years been largely engaged in mining, is dead.

An Italian who went out of his mind on religious matters ascended the pulpit of the Capuchin church and ranted against Popery, knocking down some clergymen who tried to remove him, till at last he was taken by the police.

Mr. Sutherland of the flag-ship O'Higgins writes that the Patagonian coal is quite equal to that of Lota, but has very much dust.

Miss Celia Billinghurst, daughter of the late Consul Billinghurst of Iquique, and niece to D. Mariano Billinghurst of Buenos Ayres, took some of the first prizes at the "Sacre Cœur" examinations.

Dr. Grove, on behalf of Messrs. Norman Wheeler and W. Evans of H. States, solicits a patent for a new system of solar evaporation of liquids applicable to the mines at Atacama.

The Transandine cable will be completed, and communication opened with Buenos Ayres some time this summer.

A National Bank is started in Bolivia with a capital of £90,000 sterling, one third paid up.

The festivities of New Year's day are to include a grand fair in Calle O'Higgins, with fireworks, &c.

The new Caracoles Mining Co, capital £100,000 sterling, has received Government sanction. The principal shareholders are Messrs. Fox, Rudolph, Schwinger, Texier, Behrens, Hoffman, Wessel, Hunziker, Claude, Arnold, Tell, Schuchard, Haefliger, Francis, Gubler, Simon, Dr. Bunce, Adm. Williams, Adm. Simpson, Bennett, Arthur, McGregon, Berry, Sime, Muir, Deneken, Cole, Fehrman, Schultz, Bucher, Fischer, Baumeister and several natives.

LATEST FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

FESTIVITIES AT PANAMA.

The 28th of November, equivalent on the Isthmus to the Fourth of July in the United States of America, has come and gone, as all things do in this sublunary world. We are glad, however, to be able to record that on this day the people of Panama enjoyed themselves without quarrels, disorder, or the least appearance of party animosity.

According to the Government programme for the day, the Consular body and State dignitaries met at the Government House at mid-day, and accompanied the President to the Cabildo. The declaration of Independence was read by Dr. Lleras, the Secretary of State, who with other gentlemen, made some eloquent and appropriate speeches. A high and deserved compliment was paid to Charles Wilthew, Esquire, H. B. M's Consul, for the services his government rendered during the war of Independence. After a few complimentary remarks by Mr. Carranza, Mr. Wilthew was presented with a wreath in the name of the people.

The ceremonies at the Cabildo concluded, a procession was formed, consisting of the Military, the President of the State and guests, the Consular body, State Officials, &c., which passed through the principal streets to the Government House, where lunch was served. Here also appropriate speeches were made by Generals Negrete, Viada and others. The entertainment was kept up till nearly four o'clock, when the guests retired to the Plaza to witness a parade and review of the Pichincha Battalion of National troops, under command of Colonel Sarmiento. The troops passed through their different evolutions in the most creditable style, and their general appearance and drill did great honor both to themselves and to their officers. The military display closed with the decoration of the monument to General Herrera in the Plaza, which was performed with beautiful and appropriate manœuvres by the troops.

Flags were displayed from the different Consulates throughout the city, and the places of business generally were closed. The Panama Railroad Company's steamers at anchor in the harbor were gaily decorated in honor of the occasion.

We must not omit referring to the display of fireworks in the evening, in which the illumination of the Cabildo, to a late hour for the entertainment of a large concourse of persons assembled in the Plaza. Many private dwellings were handsomly decorated with colored lanterns during the evening.

The amusements were continued yesterday in the Arabal, where bull fighting and other favorite sports of that section were carried on till late in the evening. *Star and Herald.*

THE COOM POSH ON THE BRITISH HOSPITAL.

"Why halt ye between two opinions?"

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen:

As the British Hospital is at present passing through a very critical phase of its existence, and as the manner in which the affair is now dealt with must powerfully influence, for good or for evil, its future usefulness, the Coom Posh condescend to offer a few remarks on both sides of the question, which may tend not only to elucidate the points in discussion, but also co-operate in reconciling persons who, as matters actually stand, are wandering every day farther from the road to harmony.

The crisis is one of grave importance, and commends itself strongly to the resident British public, not only on account of the immense material benefit that our suffering fellow countrymen derive from the institution when rightly conducted, but also for its being the only one in this country that represents British charity, unity, and English procedure under analogous circumstances. It behoves us, therefore, as a community to raise our voices, and register our opinions as to the best and most effective method of organizing the place anew, irrespective of Acts of Parliament that may have been enacted to gag the free expression of British opinion on a subject of such vital interest.

That the British Hospital, as heretofore conducted, does not satisfy the requirements of the public is universally admitted. Its faulty administration, its financial mismanagement, its complete and discreditable break down during the terrible visitation of yellow fever, when scores of our countrymen fell victims to the want of proper hospital organization, its gradual loss of public confidence in its medical capacity, which should also be borne in view, its almost systematic rejection of the most pitiable and deserving cases, and its monopoly by a favoured few, are facts so notorious that it were superfluous to dwell on them. These considerations and other circumstances warrant our asserting that the administration must undergo some immediate and radical change to regain public confidence, and be in a position to shed once more that beneficent influence over those for whom it was originated.

Now, though all good people are unanimously agreed on the necessity of a speedy reformation, yet the public generally are sorely puzzled when they would unravel the nature of that particular change which might be made to answer best the present circumstances. But when the cause of this discordance is serenely considered, one is struck with two facts the crop up pre-eminently on the surface of the question in debate, namely, the profound ignorance that seems to pervade both managers and supporters regarding the real cause of the unsatisfactory state of the Hospital, and the rancour, nay, animosity, that evidently actuates those who have taken the most active part in the investigation and management of its affairs.

Before attempting to solve the problem that has cost some of our most eminent fellow-citizens months of pains taking and laborious brain-work, it were well to consider the influence that party spirit has borne on the investigation, and to show in what manner it has nullified the labors, and clouded the understanding of those earnest workers in the field of progress.

Two parties—we shall not say factions—both more or less connected with the working of the Hospital, contend, as is well known, for the mastery of the situation; and as both are equally tenacious of their opinions, the extreme divergence of thought and the simulated ignorance of causes which characterize the present crisis proceeds mainly from the hostile feeling which exists between them. These two parties, for want of more appropriate terms, we shall designate as 'Specialists' and 'anti-Specialists;' and we would here preface, ere continuing with the task before us, that, being wholly unacquainted with either of the contending parties, and confining our criticisms purely and simply to what has already become of public dominion, we shall not be deemed, we hope, any way personal whilst referring to their public proceedings.

The first open rupture, then, or at all events the one that appeared more prominently before the public, was occasioned by the general dissatisfaction arising from the maladministration of the Hospital, at a general meeting which took place in June of last year, and at which a Special Committee was appointed to investigate the cause of the abuses that had crept into the affairs of the institution' "to study the question in its entirety, and to make a report of their opinion at a special meeting."

After several months of careful consideration, during which time they (the Committee) scrutinized the archives of our Charity, and ransacked remote corners of this terraqueous globe in search of hospital data, judiciously butting, meanwhile, their heads against the professional susceptibility of the resident 'Medical Body,' the Special Committee brought forth their report.

As this report is not only the published views of the specialists, but is also the carefully compiled conclusions resulting from the profound research of the most competent members of our commercial community, we naturally turn towards it with the expectation of finding it at least breathing a spirit of independent liberality, and containing a complete digest, and full particulars of the financial shortcomings complained of. Alas! how great has been our disappointment; for with the exception of reiterating the old tune of bad management and squandered funds, this blessed report gives us no more information than what may be gathered by any subscriber in a couple of hours from the summing up of the yearly returns for '69 and '70, to get at the mean daily cost of a patient during that interval. The committee, with little discernment, have made the year 1869 the starting point of their investigations, such as they are—the origin and foundation of the charity, the rules submitted to and approved by the British Parliament when the latter granted the £3,446 towards the cost of the building, and the consequent relations that exist between the British Government and our subscribers, the statistics and history of the hospital, and cost of patients previous to 1869; the present form under which the hospital is managed, and its *particular flaws*, all points so essential to the present enquiry, are utterly ignored. The committee accounts for this grave omission by "having been unable to trace any books, or accounts bearing on the subject," and that they consider it sufficient for the purposes of the present enquiry to confine their investigations to the two last financial years," a view not generally concurred in. As it is notorious that the two years above mentioned were the most expensive, it is difficult for us to understand why the Special Committee did not extend their enquiries, and why they should thus deprive themselves and the public of the opportunity of comparing the march of these two years with those which preceded, as they would benefit all thereby, and leave people the means of getting at the cause of the discrepancy with some degree of certainty.

Let us examine, however, what the report says about the two historical years. We are informed that the cost of a patient per day in 1869 was $26 m|c., and that in 1870 it was $37.03 m|c., although the income was greater during the latter year, and the average number of patients less. There is no attempt to investigate the cause of this unheard of increase, on the contrary, the committee evidently shrink from attempting to put the saddle on the right horse, slur the matter over, and quietly tell us that "without being able to fix on any one in particular, the committee come to the conclusion that the system under which such a discrepancy can occur must be radically wrong." Why cannot the committee discover the flaw? Did they not obtain access to all the books, documents, and accounts? Was there any one that did not come under the power of the committee to examine? How ably the committee performed their task by neglecting to investigate the most essential point of the enquiry! At the same time it behoves us to bear in mind that the 'system' on the broad shoulders of which the report casts all the odium was, or ought to have been the same in 1870 as it was in 1869. In other words, if the system of 1870 spent $37.03 m|c., per patient a day, what do the special committee mean by a system?

As we understand, it is simply the manner in which the hospital is conducted—system is not an active agent responsible and changeable *per se*. A system may, doubtless, be defective in many ways, it may be leaky, for example, like her blessed Majesty's old ship the Megaera; but when this happens, the governing body should try to discover the chinks, bung them up, have an eye on the weather, and keep the rottening hulk afloat as long as they can, until they have the time of overhauling and caulking her thoroughly, without allowing any one to deal out its contents, either solid or liquid, but with the nicest discrimination.

The committee themselves do not seem quite satisfied with the results of their inquiry; they seem to have a kind of misgiving that more than the system merely was to blame; for the report says further on, that "the institution is managed extravagantly"—which committee of management is the one that has managed so extravagantly we are quietly left to infer. That the hospital has been managed extravagantly we were prepared to hear, but we were certainly taken aback at the reasons for such mismanagement hinted at in the report. These were not the incapacity and ignorance of slow but well-meaning committees: no, this was not the case, and the mere idea is monstrous—no, it arises, as we are made to understand from the fact that those who take upon themselves the sacred trust of looking after the widow's mite and the invalid's crust, are *business* men "who have not time to attend satisfactorily to the effective supervision of the details of management." Now where are the managing committees of those years that quietly submit to have their public character thus aspersed, and their actions thus interpreted? It is derogatory to the status of the British merchants to allow it to be said that any public body composed of their number permitted the public money to be ill-invested, because they had no time to attend to the management of a trust that they had voluntarily accepted.

Imbued, it seems, with a laudable horror of the actually ill-conditioned system of our Hospital, the Report takes a sudden leap to Valparaiso, and gives us the delightful information that patients in that terrestial Paradise only cost $23 m|c. per day, and that there is reason to believe that this figure is a remunerative one to the medical contractor. Certainly there is every reason to believe so, for the medical contractor is now retiring with a comfortable competency, and is making arrangements to sell his interest in the speculation to a successor. It is not surprising that all European data should vanish in presence of this seductive vision of hospital success, and that mercantile men should consider the Valparaiso system the very acme of commercial equity in medicine and direction as well.

In this picture there is clear value for money. A day's treatment for $23½ m|c.; a fixed tariff; no patient, no pay. Here there would be no extra call upon the Managing Committee's time; no bother about accounts. Their duties would be light and agreeable: a pleasant meeting, and a meet place for a little table-talk and business matters generally. The contractor, if an affable fellow, would stand brandy and soda, take them round the Hospital, and pleasantly and lightly descant on the order that reigned in the institution; and the delighted visitors, like some persons mentioned by Charles Reade, would leave the place in peace with themselves and all the world besides. The picture is truly beautiful, and just the thing to cloud the perceptions of men who were so acutely alive to the shortcomings of men who had no time to attend to the duties of their trust so as to comprehend the true merits of the system which was advocated.

Meanwhile, what about the poor patients, for whose benefit the money was contributed, and for whose comfort the scheme was devised? He must suffer in proportion to the increase of the contractor's wealth. What guarantee have the subscribers and managers that the patients are properly treated. The men themselves know no more than their fellow in the moon whether their medicines are those which they require, or if their diet, poor souls! is quite suitable. As for the managers, they will know neither more nor less than what the contractor is pleased to tell them, who is all in all, and sole judge of the position; and no number of stated visits will ever let them into the secrets of the direction. Under such a system, how many a paying patient, whose residence would be a source of profit to the contractor, would be detained long after the man should be dismissed? and 'vice versa,' how many a non-paying patient may not be turned adrift long before the due time? and lastly, what a saving may not be made in expense of drugs, much to the injury of the patient and to the benefit of the happy contractor? Under such a system there can be no sufficient check on the contractor, unless a resident disinterested inspector be appointed, and a visiting board of medical men, who shall daily inspect the Hospital and superintend the general treatment, which makes the contractor a myth. It may be possible to obtain a *humane, honorable*, and *self-denying doctor*; but what member of general committees is capable of believing that a man could refrain from turning over a legal penny when the opportunity offered?

Moreover, have we not sufficient examples in Europe of the disreputable manner in which the farming of human beings has been conducted, and the way this inquitous matter has been denounced by everybody that ever gave it a moment's consideration. Baby farming, and parochial contracting offer surely sufficient testimony of the indesirability of introducing the system here. No such contract can be perfect that leaves its fulfilment to one of the contracting parties. Who contracts for a house, a railway or cargo without a sufficient check in the shape of an inspector? We are chary of submitting our horses to the tender mercies of a contracting stable-keeper when we are better able to see that justice is done the animal. Why then should we be disposed to contract for the medical treatment of human beings without a sufficient guarantee that they will be properly dealt with? and yet in this scheme as proposed by the special committee no such guarantee is available. The idea is so absurd that were it not for the well known integrity, honourable and upright character of the members of the special committee, the uncharitable might be led to suspect from the tenacity with which they hold to their scheme, that they had some special interest in carrying it. But this is surely not the case; on the contrary, it proceeds from a little self-love from which no human being is entirely exempt.

In condemning the scanty information on the most essential points of the enquiry afforded by said report, and its inconsistency with the scheme appended thereto, which we doubt not, the proposers on more mature consideration will recognize to be untenable, we must take into consideration the difficulties under which the Special Committee laboured. They seem to have been to a certain extent paralized in their investigation by undue considerations; their composition was incomplete as they themselves confess from "the absence of any medical element" to guide the professional part of the enquiry, which was rendered still more so on account of the unfortunate issue of their ill-advised appeal to the medical residents, a body of men every whit as susceptible and ticklish as the "genus irritabile vatum" mentioned by Horace. Nevertheless, it becomes us as a public community to return them our best thanks for having bestowed such valuable time and labour on public charity, and for having performed their philanthropic task to the best of their ability and knowledge. Nay more, it is our grateful duty to testify to the very valuable suggestions offered by them at the close of their report, which we would strongly commend to the public as embodying the principles on which a hospital such as ours should be conducted, and which may be summed up thus—free admission to all deserving cases—right of admission principally in the hands of subscribers—accommodation for females as well as males—a managing committee to regulate all financial arrangements—and lastly, a competent medical board to superintend the treatment of patients and the professional details of the hospital.

Having considered the merits and demerits of the Special Committee report, which may be looked upon as the published expressions of the opinions of the "Specialists," the Coom Posh take leave of them and kindly turn to the examination of the pamphlet entitled "B. A. B. Hospital, its origin and aim," which we need not tell purposes conveying the ideas and convictions entertained on the self-same question by the party we have already designated as "Anti-Specialists."

(To be continued in our next.)

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Tarraguy arrived yesterday from Corrientes, having left that port on Wednesday evening. The revolution broke out on Friday [9th] by Col. Sosa imprisoning the Governor and his Minister, after which he mustered some 700 Nat. Guards. About 15 officers and 100 men embarked in boats for Goya to join the Government forces under Baibiene, who was preparing to march towards Bella Vista and join Col. Calvo in a movement on Corrientes to liberate, Governor Justo. It seems the Port Captain at Corrientes arrested 2 persons, aboard the Taraguy because they would not join the rebels.

Governor Castro is going to send Col. Garmendia with 200 men to the south, to calm the alarm caused by the Tandil massacre.

The Argentine Minister in Chile is about to be empowered by the Government of Buenos Ayres to make an arrangement with the Chilians for the repressing of cattle-stealing.

A controversy is going on between the National and the Provincial Government about 2 foreigners drafted to the frontier by the War-office.

The *Capital*, of Rosario, mentions a rumor current in that town for the past week, to the effect that President Sarmiento is about to resign his high office. His Excellency's late severe illness has probably given rise to this report, which, we need hardly say, is without foundation.

We perceive by our West Coast exchanges, received yesterday, that the Chilian Government continues to give permits for the taking of guano from the 'Noone's Islands,' off Patagonia, jurisdiction over which has been so long an open question between Chile and this Confederation.

Latest advices from Paris announce a sudden enthusiasm for soldiering to have sprung up amongst the Parisian cabbies, fifteen hundred of them having volunteered to become 'chair á canon.' A home contemporary remarks that these recruits will prove a valuable addition to the French army, as their capacity for 'charging' cannot be surpassed.

Over two hundred additional workmen will be put on the new Bataclan building in Calle Corrientes this week, as the theatre must be finished and opened to the public on the 1st May. It is said that the Bataclan, when finished, will have cost fully 5 millions of paper dollars.

Some gentlemen in this city who have relatives in South Africa have received letters to the effect that every body is leaving for the diamond fields. Even public employés have thrown up their situations and gone to the Land of Promise, where some lucky individuals are said to have netted £40,000 each in one month. The Government has annexed that part of the neutral territory where the fields lie.

The Chilian government has announced its intention of applying to that of the United States for permission to send on board their ships of war a few Chilian youths destined for the naval service, as has been done with respect to the English men-of-war.

Large deposits of coal have been discovered in Cobquecura, in the department of Itata.

The *Correo del Brazil* considers that a chronic commercial crisis has prevailed at Rio for years past, and that legislation in favour of the commercial classes is imperatively called for. The *Correo* thinks that the duties and taxes might be changed and better adapted to the interests of commerce.

The steamer La France made a magnificent run out this trip. She left Marseilles on the 16th ult, called at Barcelona, Gibraltar, St. Vincent and Rio, stopping two days at the latter port, and arrived at Montevideo on Wednesday last, thus making the voyage in 25 days. The France is, we believe, the largest vessel in registered tonnage that ever came to the Plate. She looks a monster lying at anchor; in fact, a kind of young Great Eastern.

A subscriber sends us a long account of his experiences during "a storm in a Tramway car" on Thursday evening; no breeze in a teapot we ever heard of could equal it. We deeply regret that the graphic description is too long for our columns, but may mention that the hurricane came on while a C. B. A. car was weathering the cape at the corner of Calle Temple, and breasting the Rapids up to Cerrito. In came the raging torrent, and everyone took to the upper deck, the seats, in which operation the ladies displayed a great deal of agility and a suspicion of "mollet." The consternation was at its height when a poodle dog flew from a Frenchman's arms into the flood and made for Montevideo. At last eight horses pulled the car in safety into Calle Cerrito. Our correspondent, on his own showing, took the peril with surprising coolness, for he confesses that, having assisted the ladies to settle their pretty toes out of water, he retired to the hurricane deck, the roof, and lighting a cigar, watched the frantic efforts of the drivers and guards, humming Micky Free's ditty—

I am not very fond of work—
But I'd make a most illigant Turk,
For I'm fond of toba co and ladies.

The *Telegrafo* says that the new regulations at Montevideo respecting the inspection of river steamers are already being put in force, and that several of these craft have been ordered to repair forthwith. The commission of naval officers just named on this side for the purpose of dealing with the question of naming a Boiler Inspector are now at work, and their report may be expected in a few days.

The *Opinion Nacional* of Rosario starts the theory that the abundant harvest this year will prove the ruin of the agricultural Colonies!!! This theory is not now broached for the first time. The Tantalis-like fate of agriculturists starving in the midst of plenty has been recorded ere now, but we see no danger of the bucolic chaos predicted by our colleague.

The Patente Law for this year in Santa Fé has so much scared people that, according to Rosario papers, only eight licenses have been taken out in that town since the 1st January.

The bogus revolution in Corrientes is all but over; in any case it is certain to end in "nullus." Lopez Jordan, that arch rebel, is not there, nor even thereabouts, and before a week we shall, no doubt, hear that the whole thing was a mistake, nothing personal meant, and that "order reigns at Warsaw." "Czyste piekto." We hope so. The public can form a very fair opinion of the present scramble up the river from the following facts:—

"Three or four years ago an Argentine 2d lieutenant made a 'pronunciamiento' in the city of Corrientes, but was beaten and captured. At his court-martial he was asked:—

"What post had you in the affair?"

"I was Commander-in-Chief of all the infantry of the revolution."

"How many men had that infantry?"

"Seven men," replied their Commander-in-Chief."

The Municipality of Rosario will place their new Bonds in circulation next week. The Gas Company will have the honor of being the first to have its 'little bill' discharged in these promises to pay.

News has been received from the frontiers stating that the cacique Baigorria had sent a commission of 100 Indians to General Arredondo, to return some Christian captives.

The Montevidean Government has issued a notice that Contribucion Directa is payable from the present until the end of March only. This won't prevent the Blancos from making the unfortunate foreign estancieros contribute both directly and indirectly.

We had half a dozen complaints yesterday on the subject of overcrowding the tramway carriages. When will the authorities listen to the just remonstrances of the public on this subject?

The steam tenders leave the Mole for the Boyne to-day at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Carnaval commences on the 11th of next month, when Pisces and ashes will be in the ascendant. Masks and other frippery are already on sale for the three days' fun, but it is feared there will be nothing in it this year.

Some more victims of the America catastrophe have been picked up on the Banda Oriental coast. At San Miguel the body of a woman was cast on shore, near the estancia of Sr. Zorio. At the Rincon del Pino the corpses of seven persons were taken from the river—three women, two men, and two children in their night clothes. Sr. Josino Perdomo, of the estancia Espinillos, has all the jewellery and property found on the bodies in safe keeping.

We are happy in saluting Don Augustin Pressinger on his arrival in this city. Mr. Pressinger is Professor of Chemistry at the San Juan National College, and Rector of the High School in the same place. He justly enjoys the reputation of being one of the most enlightened teachers in the Government employ.

The Montevideans are terribly hard up for horseflesh. When the Blanco Committee were going out to Aparicio they could not obtain a single horse for their carriage. They all shouted "our country for a horse," but there was no one willing to make the exchange. It is not known how the Commissioners eventually got to the Conference table.

The Caracoles mines are yielding as much as 970 marks to the cajon.

We regret to hear of the death of Miss Llavallol, who expired yesterday morning after a severe illness. The funeral takes place this morning.

A frightful accident occurred a few days ago to an Irish girl living with a merchant's family in this city. She was trying to light a fire with kerosene when the dangerous liquid ignited and fell on her dress. Before assistance could reach her she was fatally injured, and expired yesterday in great agony, after terrible sufferings. The victim was held in the highest regard by her employers; her fate should be a warning to others against the use of such dangerous substances, except when absolutely necessary.

An honest Italian workman has been murdered at San Martin, by a Gaucho. The victim gave no provocation whatever, and fell dead on receiving a blow from the murderer with a loaded whip; the Gaucho shouted 'Gringo!' as he delivered the stroke. He has been arrested, but will he be punished? He is known to be one of Solares' Tandil band, and two more are known to be lurking about near town. The crusade against the foreigners is beginning to look quite too serious. San Martin is unpleasantly close to Buenos Ayres, and ferocious Thugs at their work in Calle Florida is quite on

the cards, if Governor Castro does not look sharp. If this unprovoked spirit of hostility to foreigners, now rising to high water mark, be not vigorously repressed and punished, very sad consequences will be the result.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer Boyne, Captain Reeks, sails this afternoon for Southampton. We hear that several of those who were prevented by the weather from attending the 'dejeuner' on Thursday purpose accompanying their friends on board to-day, to have a look at the Boyne. We decidedly recommend them to do so, as a finer steamer never flew British or any other colors, nor are more hospitable and courteous sailors to be found than Captain Reeks and his officers.

In addition to the various new enterprises lately projected in London for operation in these countries, we find that Don Maximo Terrero and Mr. W. D. Christie, formerly H.B.M.'s Minister in the Argentine Republic, have promoted a 'Food Preserving Company,' capital £100,000, for preserving beef by the Australian vacuum

SUBMARINE CABLE FROM EUROPE.

London papers of Dec. 8th contain the prospectus of the new Company to establish a telegraph cable from Portugal to Brazil, which will soon place us in immediate contact with Europe and the rest of the telegraphic world. We observe that Baron Mauá is one of the Directors, also Mr. Wythes, partner with Mr. Wheelwright in the Central Argentine Co. The contract has been made for the cable, and if the Great Eastern be in readiness for this new undertaking we may have the happiness of seeing a cable from the Northern to the Southern hemisphere laid down before the year is out. It seems the cost of sending a message will be uniform (£3) from Brazil, B. Ayres or, Chile. The Brazilian Legation has published a notice in the English papers that the Imperial Government will offer no difficulty, and we understand the concession given some years ago to Sir Charles Bright lapses in March 1872.

The European and South American Telegraph Co. is formed with a capital of £1,250,000 sterling in shares of £20 each.

Directors:

Mathew Hutton Chaytor, Esq., Chairman (Chairman of the National Discount Co. and of the Alliance Bank).

Sir James Carmichael, Bart., Vice-Chairman (Chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Co).

Algernon Borthwick, Esq. (Director of the Submarine Telegraph Co).

John M. Dunlop, Esq., (Chairman of the Park Gate Iron Co).

Henry R. Grenfell Esq., (Messrs. Grenfell and Sons, London).

Matthew Kennedy, Esq. Manchester.

His Excellency the Baron de Mauá Messrs. Mauá and Co., London, Brazil and River Plate, Bankers).

A. J. Otway Esq., M. P. (Director of the Submarine Telegraph Co.)

George Wythes, Esq., Bickley Park, Kent.

Baron De Nicac (Paris, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, Merchant).

Bankers.—The Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, London and Manchester.

Agents at Rio.—Messrs. John Moore and Co.

Engineers.

H. C. Forde, Esq., C.E. (Latimer Clark and Forde)

Fleeming Jenkin, Esq. F. R.S., C.E.

Brokers.—Messrs. Whiteheads and Coles, 39, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Solicitors

Messrs. Argles and Rawlins, 85, Gracechurch-street, E. C.

Messrs. Davies, Campbell, and Reeves, 17, Warwick-street, W.

Secretary (protem.)—J. D. Ayers, Esq.

Temporary offices.—7, Great Winchester-street-buildings, E. C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of establishing direct submarine telegraphic communication between Europe and South America, under the concesssions from the Governments of France, Portugal, Brazil, &c., of which the particulars are subjoined.

The Cable will be laid in four sections. The first, from Portugal to Madeira; the second to Madeira to St. Vincent, one of the Cape de Verde Islands; the third a line from St. Vincent, to St. Louis, Goree, and Cape Verde, on the West Coast of Africa; and the fourth from St. Vincent to Cape St. Roque, Brazil.

At Cape San Roque the Cables are to be connected with the telegraphic systems of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederation, as well as with that of Chili, by lines in course of construction between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres. The important towns of the chief South American States will thus be placed in direct telegraphic communication with Europe. North of Cape San Roque the Company's line is to be connected with the Guyanas and the West Indian Islands.

In connection with the Submarine Telegraph Company, London will be the starting point of the Company's system.

The accompanying map will show that the Company's line, from the directness of the route it traverses naturally affords the best means of telegraphic communication between Europe and South America, and eventually with the northern ports of Brazil, the Guyanas, and the West Indian Islands.

By the Concessions the several Governments declare that the line, being of international importance (utilité internationale), shall be taken under their protection and guarantee within their respective territories; and they engage, in case of war, neither to cut nor destroy the Cable, but to recognise its neutrality. They also bind themselves not to permit, during a period of sixty years, the landing of any other Submarine Telegraph line in the directions named on the coasts of their possessions on the Atlanti.

The Vendors (Mons. Menier, the eminent manufacturer of Paris, and others) are to receive from the Company, in respect of their Concessions, one-third of the net annual profits of the Company, after an average dividend of 19 per cent. per annum has been paid to the shareholders, and an additional £2 per cent. applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund of £100,000.

A Contract for the construction and laying of the Cables for the sum of £1,150,000 has been made with Hooper's Telegraph Works (Limited). This leaves a margin of capital of £100,000 for the erection of stations, supply of instruments, payment of interest during construction, and contingencies.

The character of "Hooper's Core," besides being attested by the leading electricians of the day, has been established by the actual satisfactory working of about 3000 miles of Cable, including the Cables laid by the Indian Government in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, the Ceylon Cable, and the several Cables of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, and their extentions to China and Japan.

During the period of construction 5 per cent. on the amount of capital for the time being paid up will be paid to the Shareholders.

The increasing importance of the commercial relations between Europe and the producing countries of South America is well known. The population of Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine States, and Chili, exceeds 15,000,000. Their imports and exports amount to £70,000,000 annually, or nearly one half those of the United States. The large towns of those countries (amongst which may be mentioned Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Para, Rio Grande, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Valparaiso), are steadily rising in importance. Their trade in Europe is progressing at an enormous rate. The advantage of being kept in daily communication as to the state of markets, &c., on both sides is self-evident, and must very materially assist to develop their resources.

The business of France with St. Louis the capital of the large French possession of Senegal, is considerable. A line of Telegraph is much required both to that place and to St. Vincent, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, which has become an important point of call for steamers and sailing vessels.

Madeira is a most important station. Besides its ordinary and increasing trade, the steamers of several Companies touch there, and a considerable amount of traffic may be expected from these sources.

Taking the traffic on the main line to South America at 100 messages each way per day, at £3 per message of 20 words, including address, it show a gross daily traffic of £600 or per year of 310 working days.....	£186,000
And the intermediate traffic at 50 messages each way per day, at an average of £1.10s. per message, it shows a further gross daily traffic of £140, or per year of 310 working days.....	46,500
	£232,500
Deduct for working expenses....	32,500
Estimated net revenue.....	£200,000

equal to 16 per cent. per annum on the Capital.

This estimate is based upon a very moderate computation of the requirements of the countries connected, but from the electrical advantages of „Hooper's Core," the Cables are capable of transmitting double the above number of messages.

The vendors are the majority in number of a „Société en participation" (a partnership constituted according to French law), in which the Concessions are now vested. The power of such majority to deal with the Concessions under the circumstances is certified by the opinions of eminent French Advocates, who were consulted as to the validity of the title, and whose opinion, as well as the judgment of the French Court of Appeal in a previous suit between the same majority and the original concessionaire, may be seen at the office of the Company's solicitors.

DIAMOND DUST.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Gentlemen,

You have taken a glorious motto for your paper, "I will dare to say nothing false, and there is nothing true that I will not dare to say." But, notwithstanding, I find in your paper assertion on, and doubts of the truth of God's word, which is the one and only truth in existence, for God is the Truth! and not only so, but you advocate freely the cause of him who is the Father of falsehood, and alas, also the Prince of this world. Our lot is cast in very solemn times, even the last days; many of the signs of the last days are manifested around us—take one for example, "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased, when we see the eastern horizon tinged with golden hues." We know that the sun will soon come forth in his glory, so also when we see around us signs which Jesus has given us of his coming, we know that we shall shortly see Him coming in His glory.

In the IV Chapter of the book of Genesis, &c. we have an account of the men of the first days and their doings. The men of that age, which ended in that terrible judgment, the Flood. When we look at the account of the men, we find that they were wealthy farmers and merchants, clever artisans and mechanics, skilful musicians, and they had a sister Naamah, which means lightness and folly. Their women, that is, were frivolous.

But what made these men and women so terribly sinful in God's sight that He repented of having made man, and determined to destroy all save His servant Noah and his family?

Surely not the fact that they attended to their flocks and herds, and their merchandise and, their trade! No, but we find their sin was this—an utter neglect of God and his worship and His laws, living a life of selfish indulgence and pleasure—and though Noah went about among them a preacher of righteousness, and though day by day before their eyes, to its completion, rose up the ark, a testimony to the coming flood—they knew not, would not know, would not take heed, but kept on, eating, drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the flood came and took them away, so shall it be, the inspired writer continues, at the coming of the Son of Man.

Now, when we look at this country say, in the year 1872, when the world is now nearly 6,000 years old—is not the description of the men and their ways of 4000 years ago, a terribly vivid picture of the men and their ways now.

Now, Gentlemen, you often advocate and well, many of the evils of this land. Why do you not in the cause of truth, lay bare the cause, and apply as far as in you lies the healing balm; tell the people how that God works generally through natural causes, and that the violation of His laws, whether moral or sanitary, brings its own retribution with it (this is the simple explanation of that terrible plague that desolated your city last year, and may do so again any time till the cause is removed, and the common laws of health attended to). How can you expect God to keep away the plague, while men sit still and leave the city in its filth. Why do you not advocate the cause of God's truth, and point to His laws trampled on, and broken; His Sabbath's, which He has commanded us to keep holy profaned and despised, and tell men plainly—here is the cause of the country's ruin. Strive to stop the people in their mad dance of death; say plainly that mere money making and pleasure seeking are but phantoms and "Will o' the Wisps" which will lure them on to destruction, and bid them awake ere it be too late, to the realities of this life we are living now, and of that long eternity which is each moment drawing nearer to each one of us—then your work would indeed be a noble ode, and your paper a blessing to the country.

A Subscriber.

ON 'CHANGE.

Jan. 13, 1872.

Omnium.....	400
Sovereigns.....	122¾
Patacons.....	25
National Bonds.....	70

The Bond market continues flat, and without the least animation. The deliveries are heavy, and on Monday a very large amount of bonds will be brought collective on the Bolsa; the brokers know this and keep back, but outsiders are now taking up bonds, and amongst merchants and others it is thought extremely probable that the home debt will be shortly introduced on the London market, the same as the Turkish Crimea or home debt, which was launched in London in 1858, at from 28 to 30, and which at once rose to 60, when the bonds were afterwards consolidated into 5 per cent. external debt, which at last quotations were quoted at 48⅛. News is expected by next English mail of the launching of the Wanklyn home loan in the London money market. Today Mr. Alfred Lumb shipped three millions of those bonds per Boyne to London. Respecting the new issues of bonds, it is a gross exaggeration to state that one million have been issued; the total amount is 582,000, of which 170,000 belong to the family of Villa Nueva, 254,000 to a well-known Argentine capitalist, which have been sold, and the remainder in small amounts to sundry parties. Money was offered freely on bonds to-day at 8 per cent., but not much taken up. The payments on 'Change to-day were very heavy, over 60 millions currency for wool purchases alone; yet there was no stringency whatever in the market, and the collections through town are reported tolerable.

The bond sales to-day were as follows:—For cash, 27,600 at 70½; Monday, 5,000, at 70½.

Exchange closed at yesterday's rates. To-day being the closing of the mail there was very little done. It was said on 'change that Mr. Parish considered it probable that there would be a Supplemental Mail on Monday, and respecting some late letters which have been forwarded by special Agents for previous steamers, a rumour was very freely circulated to the effect that these letters had come back to the Consulate.

Mr. Urban Smith of Messrs. Drabble, Brothers, was welcomed on 'Change to-day on his return from Chile. Mr. S. left Buenos Ayres on December 3, crossed the Andes and arrived in Montevideo per Chimborazo, yesterday, being one of the quickest trips to Chile and back on record.

It was announced to-day that the Montevidean Government had paid in 220,000 Patacons to amortize Platense Loan 12 perct of the debt. A small lots of this stock was sold to-day at 98.

Roads and Bridges Stock 3 sales to-day at 85½. Many brokers took exception to our quotation of yesterday, but the stock ruled much flatter yesterday than to-day.

Three cargoes of salt sold to-day all deliverable at San Nicolás, two cargoes at 12½, and 1 at 12 rls.

The telegram from Montevideo to-day gave as follows—Paper 3½. Home Debt 40. Exchange 53¾. 8,000 hides 69. A cargo Swansea coal ex Beatrice 10 gold. 9,000 arr Entre Rios wool 35. No arrivals. 20,000 arr E Rios wool 35. 6,000 hides 75. Cadiz salt retailing at 11. A prime lot of flour at 7½. Italo-Platense entering.

A very important sale of sheep was effected today, Sr. D. E. Perez sold to Messrs. Terrero 20,000 fine mestiza sheep at 24 each cash, deliverable at Sr. Perez's estancia, Lobos, all this month. Mr. A. van Phat broker.

A plan of the line of the European and South American telegraph was exhibited on 'Change. Baron Mauá was in Paris on the 15th December occupied with the French Government about this all-important business. This company has attracted immense attention in Europe, and has been carried out by two distinguished South Americans, Baron Mauá and Baron de Nicac (Mr. Rothefaria). The map and sketch can be seen at our office.

The correspondence for the Boyne's mails is said to be the heaviest for some time. Nearly all the houses have been hard at work for the last week preparing for this mail, as most of the houses are sending balance sheets for the past year. Most of the passengers will leave to-morrow (Sunday) at one o'clock, but a steamer also leaves at nine a.m.

The auction of splendid chacra lands at the Jeppener station will take place on the 12 February. These lands are well known, and the many who bought last year have re-sold since at a handsome profit. The total amount offered is 474 squares.

On the 17th instant Mr. Bullrich will hold an important pine auction; the pine is of the best class.

Letters from England by the last mail state that the Montevidean Telegraph Company has earned during the last six months 14 per cent. on the capital. It is so long since the company has paid a dividend owing to the damage suffered from Blancos and Colorados, that we are unaware what the value of the stock is at present.

Shareholders in the Argentine Fire Insurance Company called the Estrella, are notified to call for their dividend of 7.50 pars, on each share.

On next Wednesday the regular annual meeting of the Bolsa subscribers will be held, the report read, and dividend declared.

The local board of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway notifies shareholders in this market that now the dividend of 16s. per share is payable.

Mr. Daniel Gowland is expected back from Europe early next month.

The firm of Rigal and Ruiz is dissolved. The business of the old firm will be carried on by Ruiz and Labourdette, the new concern.

On Wednesday the steamer Nazar will sail for Ajo; she takes mails, passengers, and cargo.

The Paraguayan government is now spending a good deal of money in passages to mechanics and emigrants to Asuncion. The arrivals up there during the last month have been heavy.

The Asterion, from Newcastle, has brought to Mr. Thomas Armstrong a full cargo of railway material.

The Cerro, from Asuncion, has arrived with a clean bill of health, and 88 tercios yerba. Only 88 tercios! this shows to what that trade has fallen.

The mails from Chile received yesterday, brought the following:—

The Brit. bk. Powhattan, from Swansea to Valparaiso; passed through the Straits Nov. 10th, in company with the bk. Santiago, from London for Valparaiso. Saw the wreck of an iron ship ashore about two miles N.E. of Good Success Bay, with foremast, foretopmast and topgallant mast standing, and yards across; seemed to have parted or broken about mid-way between fore-mast and main-mast: a small schooner at anchor in the bay, with apparently the ship's long-boat hanging astern.

"Another Steamer", for the P. S. N. Co., was launched by Laird Brothers on Oct. 18. She is named the Etna, and is a magnificent vessel of 1975 tons, and is, like the Cuzco, a screw.

A serious and almost fatal accident occurred in this harbor, on the 22nd Nov. on board the British barque „Clydevale." She entered the harbor, with some twenty tons of gunpowder on board, and in discharging it, every precaution seems to have been taken by her officers, to prevent explosion. After most of the cargo had been discharged, and the hands were busy taking out a quantity of iron, the friction of the bars, it is supposed, created a spark of fire, which ignited the powder, causing a serious explosion, injuring the second mate and one of the crew.

The Government of Peru has sold to Henry Meiggs, Esq., all that strip of land which encircles the city of Lima, comprising the old city walls, and the space lying on either side of them. The sum paid was over 200,000 soles. We understand that it is the intention of the enterprising gentleman who made the purchase to grade down the walls where any part of them are still standing, build a "horse railroad" in the centre of the circle, plant trees on either side, and sell the building sites along the whole line, on both sides.

The Custom House receipts of Valparaiso for the month of November amount to $355,146.15, being an increase over the corresponding period last year of $31,214.46.—

Baron Mauá, and Baron de Nirac (MoRocha-faria) are directors of the European and South American cable telegraph Co., in fact it was greatly due to their exertions that the company was so successfully launched in London—

It may interest ship masters to know that, by decree the permission to foreign vessels to engage in the coasting trade of Brazil between the ports of the empire having custom houses, has been prolonged until the end of 1872.

The mails from Rio just received bring the following important advices:—

On the 31st of December, the Internal Funded Debt amounted to $283,976,200; the Foreign Loan to $15,895,500, less amortizations made in London during the last quarter; the national paper money to the sum of $150,833,532, and that of the Bank of Brazil to $26,196,570.

The custom house receipts in Rio for the last half of 1871 were $14,603:372, an increase of $787,219 over those of the first half. The custom house receipts for the year 1871 were $28,119:426, an increase of $5,856:413 over those of 1870.

The exports from Rio in the first half of 1871 were $37,561:725, the average half year's exports during the preceding three years being of the value of $29,038:117.

The value of the imports into Rio during the first half of 1871 was $37,561:625; those of the average half year during the preceding three years being of the value of $35,016:637.

Of the exports the United States took 45 per cent. Of the imports British ports furnished 58 per cent.

The exports of coffee during the year 1871 amounted to 2,358,001 sacks: the average for the preceding 20 years being 2,671,343 sacks.

An association of capitalists and engineers, at the head of which is Baron Mauá, has contracted with the Minister of Agriculture, to execute the surveys of a railway, or of a mixed rail and water line, between Coritiba in Parana and Miranda in Mato Grosso, completing the communication between the seaboard of Parana and the Upper Paraguay river. On the completion of the survey the association is to receive the concession or to be paid for the survey.

As regards exchange at Rio we learn the following—

Exchange:—The sales of produce during the fortnight being limited has caused a scarcity of commercial bills, and Banks which opened at 21¾ were forced to discontinue drawing on the 8th, nominally fixing their rates at 21d and 21¼. Money becoming more abundant facilitated this decline. Commercial drafts opened at 21¾ and advanced to 21⅞, 21 15 16 and 25d, but, owing to the decline in Bank rates, fell to 24¼.

The market closes weak at 24¼d for Bank and 24⅞ for private drafts. On Paris and Hamburg the amount of bussiness has been very limited.

Flour:—Owing to large arrivals from the River Plate and to stocks in first and second hands amounting to 69,000 Barrels, prices have declined and the market closes flat.

A telegraph cable is being laid from the city of Rio Grande do Sul to the bar of the Rio Grande.

An offer has been made to the Brazilian government to construct a railway, eighteen hundred miles in length, across Brazil, for ten millions sterling. The object proposed to be realised is the union of this line with another to cross Peru, and thus put Rio Janeiro in communication with Lima. The councillor, Manuel da Gunchu Galvao, commissioned to inspect the Festiniog railway, on the narrow gauge principle adopted in which the project is founded, has reported favorably on the subject.

A piece of ground in Calle Paraguay, comprising two cuadras (8 acres), has been offered to the Provincial Government, whereon to build the Women's Hospital, price $700,000, which is considered too dear, as other lots are offering for much less.

We received per Garonne the following important letter respecting Mr. George Bell's wool. The writer of the letter is no mean authority, and the wool itself is one of the best known in the country:—

Liverpool, Dec. 11, 1872.

To the Editors of the STANDARD,
Buenos Ayres.

Gentlemen:

We noticed in a copy of your interesting paper which was lately shown to us, that 92 dollars had been offered for the wool from the estancia of Mr. George Bell, of Magdalena, and we now beg to inform you that we have sold about fifty bales of this wool, immediately on arrival, at 10d. per lb. nett all round, which we calculate to be considerably better than the offer made in your city, notwithstanding the high rate of freights on wool. At the same time we must not omit, when quoting such a very satisfactory price for Buenos Ayrean wool, to state that the great care in management always evident with Mr. Bell's wool, has been justly rewarded this year, for in our long experience in the article we have seldom, if ever, seen better conditioned parcels from Buenos Ayres.

We remain, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
R. W. RONALD & SONS.

The sales of U. S. ox and cow hides during the last fifteen days are 17,000 ox hides at 49 and 47 rls. Last price 47 rls for ox hides.

Sales from 1st October last to date, 130,000 hides.

Slaughter do do, 114,000.

No stock. Hides to make 16,000.

Beef tallow—Sales 600 pipes, at 15½ rls in pps, and 15 in hlf pps. No stock.

U S matadero hides—Sales 3,000 ox at 45 rls. Stock 6,000 ox and cow.

U S horse hides—Sales 2,000 hides at 23½ rls for 33 lbs average.

Mares grease—Worth $40 m/c without cask.

Jerked beef—No sales.

Mutton tallow—Sales 4,300 pipes at 14¾ c 15 rls pipes, and 14¾ c 14½ rls half pipes. Last price, 15 rls pipes, and 14½ rls half do. No stock.

The total sales of dry ox and cow hides during the last fortnight are 66,000 hides.

The total stock of all classes remaining unsold, 12,000 hides.

In American hides, sales 34,000 hides.

Entre Rios, at 51 rls at barrer.

Concordia, 49 do do.

Correntino, 48 do do.

Classified hides of this Province, at 52 rls for 22-24 lbs average.

Stock, 4,000 classified hides.

In German hides, sales 11,000 matadero hides, viz:—

One-quarter ox, of 31 c 33 lbs average, and three quarter cows, of 22 c 22 1/2 lbs average, 52 1/2 c 52 rls.

Stock, 3,000 hides.

In French, Spanish, and Italian hides, sales 21,000 hides. Stock 5,000 hides.

American desechos, 47 1/2 c 47½ rls.

Calf skins, 56.

Heavy ox, 48.

Correntino and Cordoba, 49.

Do wide, 49 1/2.

Concordia, 49 1/2.

SOUTH PLAZA.

Jan. 12.

Few transactions on account of the rain.

Messrs. Peyrediew and Bradley sold some fine borrega wool at 90.

Some very good mezcla, light, without burr, obtained yesterday 82 to 87.

Dry hides, sheepskins, and good mezclas, prices firm, in great demand.

At Plaza Constitucion 1,110 carts.

In the south wool market to-day very little business done. The Plaza is a howling waste of mud. In the north plaza the following sales:—

1500	ar. of fine wool at	$ 87
2000	do.	84.
1500	do.	78.
2000	do.	75.
1500	do.	82.
1000	do.	80.
1500	do.	81.
800	do.	76.

Mr. Donovan reports the following sales:—

5	carts good wool	$84
2	do do	$80
3	carts defective	$74

In the South Plaza 13 carts for sale this morning.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 12.

From Newcastle, English barque Asterton, with 750 tons railway materials.

From Hamburg, German luggar N. Struve, to Boie Bros, with 709 flasks spirits, 25 csks. do., 385 cs. medicine, Arning and Hutz, 1 cs. preserves, Koenig & Co, 11 cs. medicine, Krugen & Co., 1 cs. do., Lohman, 15 cs. do., Malm & Co., 17 cs. do. Mantels & Co., 2 bls. do. B. Meyer, 3100 cs. wine, 20 do bitters, Moller & Co., 130 do. liquids. W. Patts & Co., 3 cs. cigars, 2 bls samples and books, Schleiper & Co., 6 cs. medicine, F. Sprunk, 5 do. concertinas.

From Montreal, English barque Immorales, with 424,712 feet pine.

MANIFEST OF GERMAN BARQUE VORWARTS, *From Glasgow.*

To order, 30 pkgs paint, 533 bdls. 2,316 bars iron, 9 cs. 4 pqs. medicine, 200 tons coal, T. Duguid & Co., 10 cs. medicine, Brownell & Co., 1,000 casks beer, R. Meivee, 10 cs. medicine, L. Belgrano, 47 crates earthenware, F. Chass, 115 crates do., W. McKechnie, 200 casks beer, 35 cs. medicine, R. Thomas & Co., 5 pkgs. 6 cs. medicine.

South Plaza, Jan. 14th, 1872.

During the week ending very important transactions have taken place.

Heavy arrivals—500 carts.

Prices very firm, particularly in wool, dry hides and sheepskins.

Prices obtained—

Wool.

$72 up to 95 ar.

Dry Hides.

160 to 165 pesada.

Sheepskins.

No matadero.

Camp, 150 up to 245 and 260 doz.

Tallow.

In shipping condition 14¾.

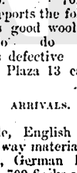
Produce in general in great demand.

Facility and convenience in transactions.

TEMPERATURE.

January 13—Saturday, 2 p.m.

Fahrenheit..... 82



D^a. JUANA RABAGO DE TERRERO.

Q. E. P. D.

Fallecio el 7 de Enero de 1872.

La familia de Terrero invita á sus amigos y relaciones al funeral rezado que por el eterno descanso de su alma tendrá lugar el Jueves, 18 del corriente, á las 11 de la mañana en el Templo de San Ignacio, á cuyo obsequio quedarán reconocidas.

Esta es la unica invitacion.

Los Sres. sacerdotes que gusten aplicar la misa con asistencia al responso recibirán el estipendio de costumbre. d..161 4p j14

DEATH.

On Saturday, 13th January, Mary Hogan, aged 23, a native of Limerick

BOFFI AND REISSIG.

Wool and Produce Brokers.

5——CALLE DEFENSA——5

Daily attendance at South Plaza and Corrales.

Letters, &c., by troperos, coming to corrales, to be left at the Casilla of Gaspar Reissig.

246 xp n22

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL,

£1,000,000.

ONE MILLION STERLING.

ANNUAL INCOME,

£170,310 0s. 0d.

Head Office,

EXCHANGE-STREET, ST. ANNE SQUARE,

MANCHESTER.

This Company is prepared, through its Agents, to issue Policies, covering all classes of risks, at moderate Premiums.

Goods, both in the Custom-house, Stores hired by the Customs, and in Private Stores, may be Insured also Houses, Furniture, and Pictures.

The Agents have received instructions to extend the liabilities of the Company in the Custom-houses, and thus are prepared to issue Floating Policies to cover Goods stored therein.

AGENTS,

Moore and Tudor,

72—RECONQUISTA—72

REMATE IMPORTANTE

POR

A. Bullrich y Cia,

EN EL PINTORESCO PUEBLO DE

LAS CONCHAS,

Domingo 14 de Enero

A LAS 5 DE LA TARDE.

48 LOTES DE TERRENO

DE

CARLOS SCHULZ,

Sobre el Rio del Tigre en la parte mas elevada, todo el terreno plantado con arboles de esquisita fruta.

El DOMINGO 14 de Enero a las 5 de la tarde, remataremos a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado estos lindisimos terrenos situados en la parte mas elevada de Las Conchas y en el punto mas pintoresco sobre el mismo Rio del Tigre.

Estos terrenos son inmejorables por su situacion sobre el Rio, donde se toman deliciosos baños y son aparentes para edificar camfortables casas de campo, y donde indudablemente se respira un ambiente perfumado, siendo los únicos que se venden en ese paraje y en esas condiciones.

El Ferro-Carril á Lojan piensa tener en ese punto su Estacion Central.

Para barracas, lavaderos ó cualquier otra industria no tienen precio, por lo que llamamos especialmente la atencion.

Los compradores serán gratamente obsequiados con un puchero, carne con cuero etc. la que se servirá antes de la partida del último Tren.

g | 147 2p j3

ENGLISH COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

536 Calle Corrientes.

The Classes Re-opened on the 8th January.

M. JUNOR.

| 42 3 p j 13

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

The Steamship

COPERNICUS,

1397 Tons,

VERRILL, Commander,

Will be despatched for

HAVRE

And

LIVERPOOL,

Via Montevideo and Bahia, on or about 20th JANUARY.

The Steamship

PTOLEMY,

1115 Tons,

YAXLEY, Commander,

Will be despatched from ROSARIO on the 13th, SAN NICOLAS on the 15th,

And from

THIS PORT,

On the 20th of JANUARY,

FOR

ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the day of sailing. Parcels and specie (freight on latter ½ per cent.) at the Agent's Office on same day.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Liverpool, first-class	£35 ster.
Antwerp or Havre	35 "
Rio Janeiro, first class	f.50
Liverpool, 3d	£15 ster.
Antwerp or Havre.....	17 10
Rio Janeiro	f.25

FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS,

Liverpool, with a deduction of 25 per cent, issued available for Twelve Months.

Tickets granted to parties here wishing to bring out their friends from England.

Apply to the Agents,

HENRY A. GREEN and CO.,

or to the Brokers,

GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, and CO.,

62 and 64 Reconquista,

And in Rosario to

BARNEIT and ROBERTS,

141 8p jy13 69 Calle del Puerto.

BANCO FRANCO-PLATENSE

El consejo de administracion de dicho Banco avisa a los Sres. accionistas que, en virtud del informe anual presentado en la sesion general, se ha acordado pagar un primer dividendo correspondiente al ultimo semestre del año pasado, y cuyo importe ha sido fijado en *seis pesos fuertes* ($f. 6) por cada accion de *cien pesos*.

Dicho dividendo es pagadero a presentacion de las acciones, en todos los dias habiles de este mes en Montevideo, Calle del Rincon num. 45 - en Buenos Ayres, Calle Cangallo num 87.

Montevideo, 9 de Enero de 1872.

El Secretario.

1 | 11 15p j11

IMPORTANT AUCTION.

February 12th.

JEPPENER STATION.

LAND FOR CHACRAS

THE

Property of Mr. W. JEPPENER,

Situated near the Station.

Large Farms and Small Farms,

For Workmen, Poor and Rich.

At the Highest Offer without Reserve.

FARMS WIRED IN

AND

FARMS WITHOUT STOCK.

Legal and Open Sale.

☞ *One-third Cash and the remainder at One and Two Years' Credit*

Splendid Breakfast on arrival of the Train, which leaves Plaza Constitucion at Six o'Clock in the Morning.

Train FREE, amd Plans at our Counting-House.

ADOLFO BULLRICH and CO.,

San Martin, 118.

h | 156 1 m j 14.

Cigars and Tobacco, Cigarettes.

HAVANNA, BAHIA, and GERMAN CIGARS,

Of the choicest and best-known Brands.

REAL MANILLA CHEROOTS.

COPE'S FINE CIGARETOS,

The Bequet Brand.

COPE'S FINE CIGARETOS,

The Peerless Brand.

BAHIA CIGARS,

In packets of 25—Very cheap and very good.

VIRGINIA CAKE TOBACCO,

In Pocket Pieces.

VIRGINIA JEWEL TWIST TOBACCO,

In Silver Foil.

W. D. and H. O. WILLS' BEST RRISTOL BIRDS'S-EYE TOBACCO,

In 2 ounce packets.

THOMAS BEARE'S VIRGINIA BIRD'SI'YE TOBACCO,

In two and four ounce packets.

Booth & Stevens,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

193½——Calle Florida——193

The Week's Sales.

BY

B. MITRE Y VEDIA Y CIA.

Tuesday 16th, Noon:

Drapery and haberdashery wares, silks, satins, calicos, linens, muslins, broadcloths, boots and shoes, handkerchiefs, socks, etc., etc. Wholesale and Retail.

Wednesday 17th, Noon—Cash.

Great sale of jewellery and precious stones.

Thursday 18th:

Weekly sale of furniture and fancy articles. Entire drawing-room and bed-room sets.

Friday 19th:

Wines, beers, liquors, sweets, preserves, etc.

r | 145 6p jy13

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY

A. Van Gelderen.

SUNDAY, 14th instant, At Six o'Clock, p.m.

WHO WILL NOT BUY?

The splendid high-situated PIECE of GROUND, of 20x44, Calle Caridad, between Potosi and Moreno, which I will Sell at any price, on SUNDAY, 14th instant, at Six o'Clock p.m.

The Cuyo Tramway passes the door, and the Belgrano and Venezuela Tramways at the distance of half a square.

The Sale will consist of Two Lots—12x44 each.

The buyer of the first Lot can take the Second one at the same price.

A. VAN GELDEREN,

143 POTOSI.

Public Translator, Broker, and Auctioneer. 132 2p jy13

FINE PLEASURE TRIP

TO THE

NEW ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

"BOYNE."

This magnificent Steamer is the largest, most commodious, and most elegantly fitted up of any belonging to the Royal Mail Company, and the Public should take the present opportunity of visiting her, besides having a very pleasant sail with the small Steamers, which will leave the Mole for the BOYNE, on SUNDAY, at the following hours—

NINE O'CLOCK, A.M.

And at

ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.

Returning in the Afternoon.

Tickets for the Trip, $50, will be Sold at the Agency of

Messrs. A. MATTI and PIERA,

30 Calle Cangallo;

And at 50 PASEO DE JULIO.

136 6p jy13

ATENTION!

TO LET,

At a very Moderate Price,

The very well known and accredited

Coffee-House and Restaurant,

201 CALLE BELGRANO.

The contract of the house is very favourable and the price very low.

The house has twelve first-rate furnished rooms, gas, current water, and algibe.

Good and sure Pensionists per month $26,000, as the books of the Establishment will prove.

A great many Customers between Camp people from the North and the South, principally Englishmen and Germans.

The Owner wants to leave the country.

For further particulars please apply to

C. HARNUNG,

Calle Belgrano, No. 201.

h | 131 8 p j 13

THE Advertiser, who has had six years' experience in the camp, and is thoroughly acquainted with office work, desires a situation as Book-keeper or Mayordomo, on an Estancia. The highest references can be given. Address W. B., Fredk. Neild and Co., No. 164 Calle Piedad. 29 14p j5

A GENTLEMAN with a few Hundreds capital wants employment as Partner, Traveller abroad, or in any capacity; knows a little of business.

Address Q.E.D., Office of Standard.

h | 856 p j 9

CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK.

AN ENGLISH HOUSE requires one thoroughly up in every branch of Custom House work.

A liberal salary will be paid to a competent person.

Address (with references) Box 97 General Post-office.

h | 117 3 p j 11

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, speaking Spanish, is required for an office, Calle Mayo 54. r | 103 3p ja10

WANTS a situation as Steward, a young Englishman. Has good recommendations. Address M. C., at the Office of the Standard.

122 3p j12

JUNIOR CLERK.

WANTED, for a Merchant's Office in town, a young Man from eighteen to nineteen years of age as Assistant Book-keeper.

Apply by letter, addressed P S, Standard Office. h | 107 6 p j10

WANTED IMMEDIATELY two Women Servants—one to do plain Cooking the other a general servant—at Rosehill, Almagro.

Apply to Dr White, Rosehill Quinta, Almagro, at any hour.

h | 746 p j 9

WANTED, to rent or buy, half a league of good camp, fit for grazing from five to six thousand sheep, or fattening a po'pt of cattle. There must be a good dwelling house of two or three rooms, and, if possible, a kitchen or out-house for peones. Monte or alambrado not demanded. Good corrales for sheep or cattle required. South camps and permanent waters preferred. Address X. P., Standard Office.

r | 196 1m d20

FLORES.

TO BE LET, a very comfortable House, well furnished and well situated, in San Jose de Flores. Apply at 77 Calle Rivadavia Flores.

g | 84 6p j9

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Two 2 horse power upright engines and boilers complete, with all the latest improvements for economizing fuel.

One pair high-pressure oscillating engines, 25 horse power nominal, with boiler, paddle-wheels, shafting, etc. complete. Very suitable for a small tug steamer.

One brick-making machine, quite new; capable of turning out 12,000 per day.

For further particulars apply to

ROBERT MUIR and CO.,

93—Defensa—93

d..148 10p j13

J. DENIS HENRY MOUNCE & CO'S. BRANDY.

Regular shipments of this famous brand received monthly.

This firm is now one of the three largest exporters of cased brandy, and is pronounced by all who have made a trial as being equal, if not superior, to any of the first class marks introduced to this market.

Sole Agents,

ROBERT MUIR and Co.,

93—Defensa—93

d..149 10p j14

LAMPS! LAMPS!

FOR

KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, and PARAFFIN,

WRIGHT AND BU

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUA AND Co

101--Calle Cangallo--103

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the the great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Maná & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositors a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited: in the former case the interes will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. %) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

ASTARTE and MARINA,
And constructing
COLINA and CYBILE—2000 Tons.

Calling at Southampton to land Passengers, Specie, and Parcels.

The ASTARTE is the next Steamer expected.

These Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for Cabin Passengers.
Carrying also Surgeons and Stewardesses.
For further particulars apply to the Agents, WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers, No. 42 Calle San Martin

THE RIVER PARANA STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

This Company will despatch a Steamer every Month from Liverpool, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario.

The fine Steamer MENZALEH,
1407 Tons, A 1 90, at Lloyd's,
Built in 1870, by PILE, of Sunderland.

Will be despatched for Antwerp and Liverpool, on her return from Rosario.

The SHANNON and EUXINE will be the next Steamers to follow the MENZALEH this Month.
These Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for passengers.

Agents in Buenos Ayres—Messrs. C. J. SHAW and CO.
Brokers—WOODGATE, Brothers, 42 Calle San Martin.

AVIS A MM. LES PROPRIÉTAIRES ET AUX COMPAGNIES DE CHEMINS DE FER
(B. A. G. J. C.)

Per VARA, 1 METRE HIGH, $12½ m|c. Do. 2 METRES HIGH $25

NEW PATENT FENCING.

Cheap, Light and Durable.

The best and cheapest way of dividing Lands, Wiring in Quintas, Gardens, Paddocks, or Meadow Lands. Suitable likewise for making Hen Coops, &c.
Patented by the FRENCH, SPANISH, and ITALIAN GOVERMENTS.

Sole Agents in the River Plate,

GVO. LEROY Y CIA.,

59 CALLE CUYO.

Also every kind of Economical Stove, by which Bachelor Camp men can cook for themselves, and otherwise dispense with housekeepers.

spt 15

The splendid National Steampacket

REPUBLICA,

Captain PEDRO S. FLORES.

Leaves Buenos Ayres for Montevideo every Tuesday, at Six p.m.
Leaves Buenos Ayres for Salto, calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos, Gualeguaychu, Roman, Concepcion del Uruguay, Paysandú, Villa Colon, and Concordia, every Friday, at Ten a.m.
Leaves Salto for Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, every Monday, at Six a.m.
Leaves Montevideo for Buenos Ayres and Salto, every Thursday, at Six p.m.

RATES.
The same Fares as the principal Steamers in the River.
Receives Cargo for all the intermediate Ports.
This Steamer will arrive always at the Port of Concepcion del Uruguay.

For further particulars apply to the AGENTS,
RUBIO AND FOLEY,
and 83 — CALLE RECONQUISTA——81 and 83.

146 d1

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,

AND

RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follow:
BONITA—GALATEA—LACYDON—ARIADNE—EVORA.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and BuenoAyres.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, on the 17th, to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London

Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London, Continent, at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight or Specie one-half per cent payable here.

The ARIADNE is the Steamer for the 17th JANUARY.

The LACYDON for the 17th of FEBRUARY.

☞ All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents.

WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers,
42 Calle San Martin.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

From the 1st of November until further notice the trains will run as follows:—

Between Plaza Constitucion and the Corner of Calles Cerrito and Tucuman.

These Tramway Cars are open to the public as omnibuses unless occupied by Railway Passengers.

DEPARTURES.

STATIONS.	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	5th Train.	6th Train	7th Train	8th Train.	9th Train.	10th Train.
Plaza Constitucion	6 15	7 35	10 40	12 40	3 10	5 10	7 20	8 15	9 36	10 15
Plaza Constitucion	6 20	7 40	10 45	12 45	3 15	5 15	7 25	8 20	9 41	10 20
Cabalito	6 26	7 46	10 50	12 50	3 20	5 20	7 30	8 25	9 46	10 25
Flores	x6 30	7 50	10 55	12 55	3 25	5 25	7 35	8 30	9 50	10 30
Floresta	6 35	7 55	11	1	3 30	5 30	7 40	8 35	9 55	10 35
San Martin	6 50	x8 15	x11 15	1 15	3 45	5 45	7 55	8 50	10 10	10 50
Moron	7 20	8 30	11 30	1 30	4 10	6 20	8 30	9 30	10 45	11 30
Merlo	7 30	.....	11 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moreno	x7 30	.....	12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gen. Rodriguez	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lujan	x8 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olivera	x9 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercedes, (arrive)	9 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercedes, (leave)	10 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pereira	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gorostiaga	11 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chivilcoy	11 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTURES.

STATIONS.	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	5th Train.	6th Train	7th Train	8th Train.	9th Train.	10th Train.
Plaza Constitucion	5 30	6 30	7 30	8 30	9 30	10 50	11 50	12 50	1 50	2 50
Boleteria Central, Calle Lima 117	5 44	6 40	7 43	8 40	9 40	11	12 4	1 4	2 4	3 4
Esquinas Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	5 56	6 52	7 56	8 52	9 52	11 16	12 16	1 16	2 16	3 16
Plaza Constitucion	6	7	8	9	10	11 24	12 24	1 24	2 24	3 24
Esquinas Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	6 15	7 12	8 12	9 15	10 12	11 36	12 36	1 36	2 36	3 36
Boleteria Central, Calle Lima 117	6 27	7 26	8 26	9 30	10 26	11 50	12 50	1 50	2 50	3 50

RETURNS.

STATIONS.	A.M.									P.M.
Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 24	12 24	1 24	2 24	3 24
Do. 117 Calle Lima	6 15	7 12	8 12	9 15	10 12	11 36	12 36	1 36	2 36	3 36
Plaza Constitucion	6 30	7 26	8 26	9 30	10 26	11 50	12 50	1 50	2 50	3 50
Plaza Constitucion	6 30	7 30	8 30	9 30	10 30	11 54	12 54	1 54	2 54	3 54
Do. 117 Calle Lima	6 45	7 45	8 45	9 45	10 45	12 9	1 9	2 9	3 9	4 9
Esquinas Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	6 57	7 57	8 57	9 57	10 57	12 21	1 21	2 21	3 21	4 21

THE ADMINISTRATION.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	A.M. DEPARTURES.									P.M.
Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	6 0	9 0	11 24	2 24	4 24	5 24	7 50	9 24	10 15	12 0
Do. 117 Calle Lima	6 30	9 30	11 50	2 50	4 50	5 50	8 20	9 36	10 45	12 30
Plaza Constitucion	6 49	9 50	12 10	3 10	5 10	6 10	8 40	9 54	11 5	12 50
Chascomus	8 40	11 40	2 40	5 40	7 40	8 40	11 10	12 24	1 35	3 20
Gandara	9 0	12 0	3 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	11 30	12 54	2 5	3 50
Altamirano (arrives)	9 10	12 10	3 10	6 10	8 10	9 10	11 40	1 4	2 15	4 0
" (departs)	9 57	12 57	3 57	6 57	8 57	9 57	12 27	1 51	2 55	4 40
Joppener	10 0	1 0	4 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	12 30	1 54	2 58	4 43
Ferrari	10	1	4	7	9	10	12	1	2	4
Donselaar	10	1	4	7	9	10	12	1	2	4
San Vicente	10	1	4	7	9	10	12	1	2	4
Glew	10	1	4	7	9	10	12	1	2	4
Burzaco	10	1	4	7	9	10	12	1	2	4
Temperly	10 37	1 37	4 36	7 36	9 36	10 37	12 37	1 37	2 37	4 37
Lomas de Zamora	10 44	1 44	4 43	7 43	9 43	10 44	12 44	1 44	2 44	4 44
Lanus	10 50	1 50	4 50	7 50	9 50	10 50	12 50	1 50	2 50	4 50
Barracas al Sud	10 55	1 55	4 55	7 55	9 55	10 55	12 55	1 55	2 55	4 55
Barracas al Norte	11	2	5	8	10	11	1	2	3	5
Plaza Constitucion	11 10	2 10	5 10	8 10	10 10	11 10	1 10	2 10	3 10	5 10
Tramway 117 Calle Lima	11 30	2 30	5 30	8 30	10 30	11 30	1 30	2 30	3 30	5 30
Esquinas Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	11 45	2 45	5 45	8 45	10 45	11 45	1 45	2 45	3 45	5 45

STATIONS.	A.M. RETURNS.									P.M.
Esquinas Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 24	12 24	1 24	2 24	3 24
Boleteria Central, Calle Lima 117	6 15	7 12	8 12	9 15	10 12	11 36	12 36	1 36	2 36	3 36
Plaza Constitucion	6 30	7 26	8 26	9 30	10 26	11 50	12 50	1 50	2 50	3 50
Plaza Constitucion	6 30	7 30	8 30	9 30	10 30	11 54	12 54	1 54	2 54	3 54
Do. 117 Calle Lima	6 45	7 45	8 45	9 45	10 45	12 9	1 9	2 9	3 9	4 9
Esquinas Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	6 57	7 57	8 57	9 57	10 57	12 21	1 21	2 21	3 21	4 21

THE ADMINISTRATION.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

From the 1st November, 1871 until further notice, the trains will run as follows:

DEPARTURES.

Estaciones.	1.ª	2.ª	3.ª	4.ª	5.ª	6.ª	7.ª	8.ª	9.ª	10.ª	11.ª	12.ª
25 de Mayo	S.	.....	7 0	8 15	9 50	Dias de trabajo solamente.	10 30	11 5	12 15	1 30	2 45	4 15
Retiro	L.	7 10	8 25	9 58	10 40		11 15	12 25	1 40	2 55	4 15	5 45
Id	L.	6 30	7 15	8 30x	10 15		11 17x	12 30x	1 42x	3 0x	4 15	5 45
Palermo	L.	7 25	8 40	10 15	11 55		12 40	1 50	3 0	3 10	4 30	6 0
Belgrano	S.	6	8 50	.....	.....		12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Id	S.	6 50	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivadavia	S.	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olivos	S.	7 35x	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Isidro	S.	7 50x	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tigre	L.	8 30	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MAÑANA.

DEPARTURES.

Estaciones.	1.ª	2.ª	3.ª	4.ª	5.ª	6.ª	7.ª	8.ª	9.ª	10.ª	11.ª	12.ª
Tigre	S.	.....	7 0	8 15	9 50	Dias de trabajo solamente.	10 30	11 5	12 15	1 30	2 45	4 15
San Fernando	S.	.....	7 10	8 25	9 58		10 40	11 15	12 25	1 40	2 55	4 15
San Isidro	S.	.....	7 15	8 30x	10 6x		.....	11 17x	12 30x	1 42x	3 0x	4 30
Olivos	S.	.....	7 25	8 40	10 15		.....	11 25	12 40	1 50	3 10	4 40
Rivadavia	S.	.....	7 35x	8 50	.....		.....	11 35	12 50	2 0	3 20	4 50
Belgrano	S.	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	L.	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retiro	L.	7 50	8 40	10 10	10 40x		11 40	12 50	2 0	3 10	4 30	5 50
Id	L.	8	8 50	10 20	11		11 50	1	2 10	3 20	4 40	6
25 de Mayo	S.	.....	8 30	10 40x	11 10		12	1 10	2 20	3 30	4 50	6 10

TARDE.

Estaciones.	1.ª	2.ª	3.ª	4.ª	5.ª	6.ª	7.ª	8.ª	9.ª	10.ª	11.ª	12.ª
25 de Mayo	S.	.....	7 0	8 15	9 50	Dias de trabajo solamente.	10 30	11 5	12 15	1 30	2 45	4 15
Retiro	L.	7 10	8 25	9 58	10 40		11 15	12 25	1 40	2 55	4 15	5 45
Id	L.	6 30	7 15	8 30x	10 6x		11 17x	12 30x	1 42x	3 0x	4 15	5 45
Palermo	L.	7 25	8 40	10 15	11 55		12 40	1 50	3 0	3 10	4 30	6 0
Belgrano	S.	6	8 50	.....	.....		12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Id	S.	6 50	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivadavia	S.	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olivos	S.	7 35x	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Isidro	S.	7 50x	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tigre	L.	8 30	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Desde el 16 de Noviembre hasta nuevo aviso los Trenes salen como signe:—

TARDE.

Estaciones.	1.ª	2.ª	3.ª	4.ª	5.ª	6.ª	7.ª	8.ª	9.ª	10.ª	11.ª	12.ª
Tigre	S.	.....	7 0	8 15	9 50	Dias de trabajo solamente.	10 30	11 5	12 15	1 30	2 45	4 15
San Fernando	S.	.....	7 10	8 25	9 58		10 40	11 15	12 25	1 40	2 55	4 15
San Isidro	S.	.....	7 15	8 30x	10 6x		.....	11 17x	12 30x	1 42x	3 0x	4 30
Olivos	S.	.....	7 25	8 40	10 15		.....	11 25	12 40	1 50	3 10	4 40
Rivadavia	S.	.....	7 35x	8 50	.....		.....	11 35	12 50	2 0	3 20	4 50
Belgrano	S.	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	L.	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retiro	L.	7 50	8 40	10 10	10 40x		11 40	12 50	2 0	3 10	4 30	5 50
Id	L.	8	8 50	10 20	11		11 50	1	2 10	3 20	4 40	6
25 de Mayo	S.	.....	8 30	10 40x	11 10		12	1 10	2 20	3 30	4 50	6 10

MAÑANA.

Estaciones.	1.ª	2.ª	3.ª	4.ª	5.ª	6.ª	7.ª	8.ª	9.ª	10.ª	11.ª	12.ª
Tigre	S.	.....	7 0	8 15	9 50	Dias de trabajo solamente.	10 30	11 5	12 15	1 30	2 45	4 15
San Fernando	S.	.....	7 10	8 25	9 58		10 40	11 15	12 25	1 40	2 55	4 15
San Isidro	S.	.....	7 15	8 30x	10 6x		.....	11 17x	12 30x	1 42x	3 0x	4 30
Olivos	S.	.....	7 25	8 40	10 15		.....	11 25	12 40	1 50	3 10	4 40
Rivadavia	S.	.....	7 35x	8 50	.....		.....	11 35	12 50	2 0	3 20	4 50
Belgrano	S.	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palermo	L.	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retiro	L.	7 50	8 40	10 10	10 40x		11 40	12 50	2 0	3 10	4 30	5 50
Id	L.	8	8 50	10 20	11		11 50	1	2 10	3 20	4 40	6
25 de Mayo	S.	.....	8 30	10 40x	11 10		12	1 10	2 20	3 30	4 50	6 10

RETURNS.

Estaciones.	1.ª	2.ª	3.ª	4.ª	5.ª	6.ª	7.ª	8.ª	9.ª	10.ª	11.ª	12.ª
25 de Mayo	S.	.....	7 0	8 15	9 50	Dias de trabajo solamente.	10 30	11 5	12 15	1 30	2 45	4 15
Retiro	L.	7 10	8 25	9 58	10 40		11 15	12 25	1 40	2 55	4 15	5 45
Id	L.	6 30	7 15	8 30x	10 6x		11 17x	12 30x	1 42x	3 0x	4 15	5 45
Palermo	L.	7 25	8 40	10 15	11 55		12 40	1 50	3 0	3 10	4 30	6 0
Belgrano	S.	6	8 50	.....	.....		12 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Id	S.	6 50	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivadavia	S.	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olivos	S.	7 35x	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Isidro	S.	7 50x	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tigre	L.	8 30	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

x Indica donde se cruzan los trenes.
* Los trenes paran en la Estacion Rivadavia por señales solamente. Los pasageros que quieran bajar en esta Estacion, avisarán previamente al Guarda-Tren.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

FERRO CARRIL DEL NORTE.

BRANCH TO LOBOS.

DEPARTURE.

	1st	2nd
Parque	6	2
Merlo (arrives)	7 20	3 20
Merlo (leaves)	7 40	3 40
Paz	8 10	4 25
Las Heras	x8 55	x5
Zapiola	9 35	5 40
Lobos	10 15	6 10

RETURNS

Lobos	7 45	3 45
Zapiola	8 20	4 25
Las Heras	x8 55	x5
Paz	9 25	5 40
Merlo (arrives)	10 15	6 15
Merlo (leaves)	10 40	6 40
Parque	12	8 15

N.B.—x indicates where the trains cross.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

ROSARIO POST-OFFICE

Letters for the following English Residents are lying uncalled for:—

E P A Arnold, J W Adil, Nelson Barnes (2), George Burr, M Bramon (2), John Borginton, Captain Burrill, F. Behmer, A Breton, W Coombe, Charles Cheswold, W P Chesman, Capt Cruise, S S Keeton Cransford, Thomas B Dunnford, Rodolf Hiller, Capt Hillings, Thomas Johnson, Capt Jones, R M Kenzie, M C Lums, Captain Louis, Hector Molteson, W Muller, Nicholas Damison, R Malony, James Oberon, E W Palmer, Rosperoos Slmit, Capt Robert Ridrart, M de Biberts, A Sasstler Wettsteen, M Seiler, M Steggol, Michael Silon, John Russell, Rob. Temple J Noreiga Tone, G H Towtter, W P Trith, Capt T Francis, G Vicovich, H Vigne, J Valmitjana John Wilson, Capt C A Welhjelm, Arthur Wigmore.

h | 127 1 m j 12

LA ESTRELLA.

Compañia Argentina de Seguros.

Los Sres. Accionistas de esta Compañia podran desde mañana concurrir con sus acciones para recibir el dividendo de siete y cuarto pesos fuertes por accion, que ha acordado la Junta General celebrada en el dia de hoy.

Buenos Ayres, Enero 10, de 1872.

Su orden del Consejo,
El Gerente General,
F.F. MORENO.

g | 121 6p j12

BOOKS—BOOKS.

A 44 EL FRANCO—Obras de A. Dumas, Ponson du Terrail, J de Kock, Luc, Lamartine, &c.; La Comtesse de Charny, 6 ts. 24 ps. Les Mystères du Demimonde 8 ps., Altar Gull 1 ps., Gustave le Mauvais Sujet 3 ps., Nelson, 4 ps., ets.

103—Potosi—103

h | 130 3 p j 13

COMPAÑIA DE TRAMWAYS
DE LA CIUDAD
DE
BUENOS AYRES.
Limitada.

Se avisa al Público que el 17 de Enero se abre al servicio la linea en la Calle de Bolivar, y que desde esta fecha empezará el nuevo intenerario ya publicado, corriendo los coches en direccion opuesta a las que corren ahora.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

g | 144 6p j13

FAMILY WASHING BOOKS,

PRINTED in the Spanish Language, with duplicate perforated slip for delivery, bound in Boards, serviceable for 26 weeks.

MACKERN, Brothers,
44——Calle San Martin——44

125 6p j12

FOR the English Packet BOYNE, Letters and Periodicals will be received till SUNDAY at Twelve o'Clock in the German Library of Ernst Nolte.

R. M NAPP, Successor.
86 Calle Piedad.

PROLONGATION TO SALADO.

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.
Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion	9 45	6 34
Altamirano (arrives)	9 55	6 41
" (leaves)	9 55	6 41
Ranchos	10 40	7 20
Villanueva	11 25	8 14
Salado	11 55	8 44

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.
Salado	5 50	2 50
Villanueva	6 28	3 20
Ranchos	7 9	4 5
Altamirano (arrives)	7 56	4 50
" (leaves)	8 6	5 0
Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion	11 50	8 15

THE ADMINISTRATION.

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM TO LISBON.

A Steamer will be despatched hence about the 25th of each month, taking 1st and 2d Class Passengers for Lisbon.

Freight on Specie—One-half per Cent.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.
1st Class to Lisbon ..... f 160 pats
3d Class do. ..... 75 "
The usual allowance made to families.
First-class Return Tickets, with deduction of 25 per cent., available for twelve Montps.
☞ Tickets granted to parties here wishing to haing out their friends.
Apply to the Agents,
Messrs. DARBYSHIEE, JORDAN and CO.. or the Brokers,
JOHN P. BOYD and CO.,
San Martin 56.
117 1m d21

GLASGOW AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

GLASGOW AND RIVER PLATE LINE.

The splendid new and powerful Screw Steamship
"ALPS,"
Classed 100 A (highest class), at Lloyd's,
1450 Tons Register,
Captain WEBSTER,
Carrying Cargo, Passengers, and Specie,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP
Direct,
Calling at Montevideo, on
SUNDAY, 14th JANUARY,
Landing Passengers and Specie at Southampto

CARGO will be received on board until Noon on the day of sailing, for the above-mentioned Ports.

SPECIE and PARCELS on terms arranged with the undersigned

This Line of Steamers has excellent accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers at the following

RATES.

Antwerp	£35 ster.
Glasgow	35 "
Liverpool	35 "

The usual allowance made to families.
Steerage Passengers as per arrangement.
Return Tickets are granted to First-class Passengers, at the usual Reduction, available for Twelve Months.
All the Steamers of this line are built expressly for this trade, and present unrivalled opportunities for shippers both to and from this port.
For further particulars please apply to her Agents—
Messrs. C. T. GETTING & CO.;
or to the Brokers,
CHAS. WM. BENN & CO,
Calle 25 deMayo, No. 49.
19 10p d4

Real Hollands.

SOLE EXPORTER,
HERMAN VAN HOUTEN
(ROTTERDAM.)
Importado Solamente por
Wm. PAATS Y CIA.

Oldest mark in those countries, superior to any Gin of the same Brand imported here. In order to prevent deception or imposture, we added our Names to our Label and Boxes as sole Importers of this superior GIN.

Real Hollands.

OF
HERMAN VAN HOUTEN

Imported here since 25 years, is superior to any GIN which is sold under the same name. Real Hollands, imported by other houses, has nothing whatever to do with the only legitimate
REAL HOLLANDS,
Imported by
Wm. PAATS Y CIA.

Cognac Charchy & Co.

Sole Agents for the River Plate,
Wm. PAATS Y CIA.

Excellent BRANDY, of superior quality. Labels with our name.
Always a large Stock on hand, in Bottles and Flasks.

Mineral Water,

Of the renowned
APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN;
Imported by
Wm. PAATS Y CIA.

Best MINERAL WATER, agreeable drink in hot weather, equals the Selters Water in taste and qualities, but excels it, as this water can be stored for a long time without losing its good taste and higienic qualities.

The APOLLINARIS WATER ought to be in every sick room. It is entirely free from the deletericus matter of artificial Mineral Water.

Wm. PAATS Y CIA.,
96—VENEZUELA—96

120 xp jy12

Gran Circo Frances

DIRIJIDO POR EL SR. D. ALFONSO GLENAULT.

La primera funcion tendra lugar el domingo 14 de enero a las dos de la tarde y otra a las ocho y media de la noche,

La compañia esta compuesta de 15 artistas entre los cuales estan los distinguidos hermanos Nelson que tantos aplausos han merecidos tanto en Europa como en las Americas.

PROGRAMA.

Parte 1ª
Gran baile de cuerda por la Señora Rosalia y la Sta Camila haciendo varios equilibrios dificultosos en la misma cuerda.

Parte 2ª
Los violines del diable ejecutados por los hermanos Nelson;

Parte 3ª
El trapero peligroso por el niño Manuel de edad de once años.

Parte 4ª
La Carrera horisontal por tres artistas de la Ca. en la cual se distingue el joven argentino Don Juan Peralta.

Parte 5ª
El gran enlace de los arcos con el equilibrio de los vasos ejecutados por el distinguido Norte Americano Leclea.

Parte 6ª
Las escaleras maravillosas ejecutada por el Sr. Director y su familia en las cuales se distinguiran las Señoritas Rosa y Carmila.

Parte 7ª
Los dos paillasses Ingleses ejecutando dislocaciones y varios ejercicios dificultosos pasando por un barril de catorse pulgadas de diametro.

Parte 8ª
El alambre flojo por el Sr. Don Alfonso ejecutando los dificultosos juegos malabares.

Parte 9.
Gran Pantomina por toda la Compañia.

PRECIOS.

Palcos	$50
Entrada General	10
Niños	5

989—RIVADAVIA—989.

128 3p jy12

BAHIA BLANCA.

THE NATIONAL BRIG "AMALIA," Is now loading, and will have quick despatch for
BAHIA BLANCA.
JOHN FORREST and CO,, Calle 25 de Mayo No. 44.

123 6p jy12

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

MAIL SERVICE TO BRAZIL AND GREAT BRITAIN.

FOR ANTWERP,